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British to Talk Trade With Russia; First French Troops Reach Norway; Balkans Guard Against Blitzkrieg

Roosevelt Watching War; Georgia Dispute Settled; Filipino Defends Quotas

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 20, 1940

President on Vacation Listens In on Europe

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. (AP)—Keeping an ear attuned uneasily to thundering guns in Europe, President Roosevelt arrived here last night in quest of a fortnight's respite from the whirl of official routine.

The length of the President's stay depended primarily on what happens in the European conflict. Before leaving the Capital, Mr. Roosevelt said he would be "right back" if another country were invaded.

Georgia's Governor Bows to Court Order

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Soldier-backed defiance of civil law collapsed yesterday when Gov. E. D. Rivers bowed to Georgia's highest court and restored to office a Highway Board Chairman forcibly ousted four months ago.

The Governor announced at a press conference that W. L. Miller was reassigned to the Board under the terms of a unanimous Supreme Court decision, returned April 10 after Governor Rivers had used national guardsmen to negate similar rulings from a lower court and come close to a Federal jail sentence.

Filipino Defends Fairness of Quota Bill

MANILA (AP)—The proposed new Philippine immigration measure cutting annual quotas to 500, is "in the best interests of the Philippines and in fairness to all countries," Jose Yulo, Speaker of the National Assembly, said yesterday in commenting on Japanese reaction to the bill.

The 500 limit, which applies to all nationalities, would reduce drastically the numbers of Japanese and Chinese now entering the Philippines. Passage of the bill appears assured.

In Washington: Employment Week Set

President Roosevelt yesterday proclaimed the first week in May as National Employment Week "to the end that interest in the welfare of all the unemployed, and especially the worker over 40, may be stimulated and employment extended to all." He recalled that a quarter of a million placements were made during last year's National Employment week.

American Refugees Held Up in Scandinavia

GENOA, Italy (AP)—United States Consular officials were informed yesterday that delay in receiving authorization to travel through Germany would prevent about 1,000 American refugees from Scandinavia from reaching Genoa in time to sail aboard the United States liner Washington.

The group was expected to receive permission to cross Germany within a week, enabling the Americans to embark on the liner Manhattan two weeks hence.

Matson Line Orders Four Cargo Ships

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Contracts for four new cargo ships of more than 12,000 tons dead weight capacity for service between New York and Hawaii have been signed by the Matson Navigation Company. The ships are to be placed in service by June, 1941.

Danish Firms Under Control at Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP)—The Official Gazette of this British Crown Colony announced yesterday that three Danish firms had been "placed under control of the Custodian of Enemy Property."

It named them as the East Asiatic Company, one of the largest Danish shipping companies in the Orient; the Northern Feather Works, another large Danish enterprise, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

Nazis Eulogize Hitler on Anniversary

BERLIN (AP)—War news was cleared from the front pages of the controlled Nazi press today to make room for eulogies of Reichsführer Hitler on the occasion of his 51st anniversary. Prominent Reich leaders, including Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, and Rudolf Hess, the Hitler Deputy Party leader, pledged not only themselves, but the forces they command, to the Führer.

In Oslo German troops occupying the Norwegian Capital paraded through the streets in celebration of the day.

War Summary: Germans Continue Advances

Landing of French troops in Norway, where they are taking part with British and Norwegian forces in the operations against the German invaders, was disclosed by the French High Command. No details of the landing were made known. German forces were reported to have captured the towns of Elverum and Hamar, both formerly seats of the exiled Norwegian Government.

Allied transportation of troops to Norway, British claimed, has been accomplished without a single fatality. German sources, however, claimed that air attacks on British transports off Norway had resulted in many fatalities.

On the Western Front French and German patrol parties continued scattered engagements in woods and villages of the advance zone. Aerial forces of both sides resumed scouting flights.

U. S. Is Warned Against Haste In Any Action on Scandinavia

America should "stop, look and listen" before taking any "hasty action" as it watches war's new theater in Scandinavia, Associate Prof. Payson S. Wild of the Government Department at Harvard University, and a Staff Member of the Naval College at Newport, Rhode Island, said today in an interview prior to his address before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on "The United States and the War."

"The economic causes of our going to war in the past have been much over-estimated," Professor Wild declared. "It's the psychology that has to be controlled.

"While the time has not yet come where we can decide what are our best interests, and what we should do, or how far our aid to the Allies should extend, I do say that if we at all consider entering the war, we must be prepared to participate in the peace that is to follow.

"It's perfectly absurd to make the terrific sacrifices demanded in war, and then not be willing to make sacrifices in time of peace.

"It's not enough to enter a war. You must follow through. The Versailles Peace Treaty was all right. It was just that we didn't stay in there. You can't allow people to risk their lives in a war and then be unwilling to risk some sort of political federation after the war. It was perfect folly for the United States to enter the World War and then withdraw, only to leave another war brewing. We've got to all decide once and for all that war is unnecessary and that we must all work together to end it.

"I don't care what you call it, federation, pact, conference, alliance—we've got to form some sort of international political body that will function just as our Congress in Washington functions.

"The World Court? That was perfectly harmless, and I don't see why the United States shouldn't have been in there. The League of Nations was all right, too, and it would have worked if the United States had joined.

"Mankind must realize that only through unity is it going to survive, and the lesson of what is happening in Europe now should make us resolve more than ever to outlaw war once and for all, by united action."

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Before Banking Hearing

Wide World

Charles Francis Adams
Former Secretary of Navy and now Director Massachusetts Investment Trust.

Charles W. Tobey
Republican Senator from New Hampshire, former banker and businessman.

Details of banking an investment inquiry in Washington: Financial Pages.

New American Frontier Found in TNEC Survey

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—America's old frontier has vanished, but there is a new frontier right at the nation's door step: That is the big discovery as the Temporary National Economic Committee closed its second week of investigating technological unemployment.

The TNEC is the one official organization in Washington today trying to find out specifically why there is poverty in the midst of plenty, unemployment in the midst of unlimited desires, hunger in the midst of food.

"We seek the answer to the all-important riddle of our time," declared Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, at the beginning of the hearing. "Why it is that in a world of inexhaustible natural resources inhabited by men who know more about the physical and chemical secrets of nature than all the generations which have preceded them, we still have not learned how to apply the wonders of technology to the abundance of nature in such a fashion as to provide decent jobs for the millions of idle who are able and willing to work."

Millions Willing to Work

The scale of the subject is vast. Yet, despite testimony by leaders as important as Edsel Ford, each of them with strong views on the matter, the story has caused hardly a ripple on the front page of American journalism, which is more concerned just now with events of the war, 3,000 miles away, than with the many times repeated story of the 10,000,000 unemployed at America's own fireside.

The statistics offered only raise new questions. Production in 1939 reached the 1929 prosperity level, it is shown, yet in the face of parallel production the huge burden of unemployment continued or increased.

The answer seems to be that technological efficiency has vastly risen. Fewer people do less work. Here are some figures offered by Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, economic adviser of the Committee and other experts. Productivity of labor increased 40 per cent from 1924 to 1938. And since 1929 the output per man per hour has increased 25 to 30 per cent.

Costs Jobs; Makes Jobs

The machine has been on trial in the past fortnight of TNEC testimony. And though it is too early to anticipate the Committee's verdict, every indication is that the machine is going to be exonerated. The machine has cost jobs, it is true, but it has made more jobs. There has been vigorous dissent to this judgement, registered with great force by workers' representatives and trade-unionists before the Committee. But the weight of evidence seems against them, although they have made a striking case.

The TNEC has proceeded without bias in its study. Senator O'Mahoney, who introduced a bill to tax machinery, specifically declared these hearings were not called to prove his case, and in fact one side has been given as much time as another. The TNEC has weighed views of Labor and Capital in industry after industry. Thus there came first Charles F. Kettering and Mr. Ford in the automobile industry followed by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, who told of technological dismissals; J. J. Pelley, President of the American Railroad Association versus George M. Harrison of the rail Brotherhoods, and so on through telephone, coal, steel, and business machine trades. One side pointed with pride to tremendous efficiencies won by technology, the other pointed with sorrow at armies of workers set adrift to find new jobs.

More Leisure for Workers

Who has received the benefits of technology in the past 20 years? In so far as the clashing evidence could be reconciled the answer seemed to be, the worker, in the form of shorter hours and greater leisure, industry, in the shape of larger returns, the consumer, in the form of lower prices but not prices low enough to keep the spiral of progress and expansion moving upward. That seems to be the rub. The present needs of industry are shown to be not more capacity but a larger market. Industry is ready with present tools to turn out a national income of $90,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000.

"That is another way of saying that the problem now is one of distribution rather than of production," said Senator O'Mahoney.

"Yes, I think that would follow,' said Mr. Kreps.

America's superb machines can turn out more goods than the public can buy as they are now priced, the evidence indicates. They have invented dozens of great new industries. Although millions have lost old jobs, millions of more possible jobs have been offered. The eloquent complaint of workers' representatives largely is that the impact of technological unemployment falls too sharply on a few, that middle-aged workers are turned hopelessly adrift, that there should be dis-

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Cost of Clippers' Clippers Clipped

PARIS (AP)—As an economy measure, the French censorship is now using re-sharpened scissors—actual as well as symbolic badge of its authority.

During the first months of the war scissors were replaced in the censorship offices at the rate of 10 or 15 pairs a week. Now they are being done over.

Some 200 pairs of scissors have been used by the French censors since the beginning of the war.

Allied forces reported headed for attack on Trondheim — Germans take Elverum.

By the Associated Press

The French High Command disclosed today that a French expeditionary force had landed in Norway, and has joined British and Norwegian forces fighting the German invasion of Norway.

The French announcement did not state where or when the contingent landed, nor did it state how big it was. They joined new British forces which were reported officially by Britain to have made landings at several points along the coast, apparently converging on the region around Trondheim where a major engagement is expected.

The British announcement stated that Allied expeditionary forces had reached Norway without loss of a single man, despite German reports that bombing attacks on Allied transports en route to Norway had sunk or severely damaged several vessels, causing many fatalities.

Three Divisions Landed

Swedish newspaper reports said one French and two British divisions—between 30,000 and 40,000 men—had landed at Namsos, Laerdal and Molde.

Neutral military attachés indicated that German strength in Norway was from 60,000 to 80,000 men. These, according to Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, are being increased at the rate of 2,000 German troops a day, which were arriving in Norway by plane.

The Allied landings were reported at widely spaced coastal points, two of them apparently heading toward a major engagement in the Trondheim region, the key to Central Norway.

These reports said one division had landed at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, and another at Molde, an equal distance south, evidently intending to cut off the German occupants of Trondheim. Molde lies at the mouth of the Rauma River valley which provides access to central Norway.

Arriving Every Hour

A third division penetrated 90 miles inland to land at Laerdal, head of Sogne Fjord, one of Norway's deepest coastal indentations. This division would be 90 miles northeast of Bergen and 140 miles northeast of Oslo.

Swedish correspondents said British reinforcements at Namsos were arriving every hour along a 15-mile line.

The east central fighting, between Norwegian and German forces, centered around Hamar, 60 miles north of Oslo, and Elverum, 15 miles further northeast. British officers were reported to be in consultation with Norse commanders.

Advices reaching Stockholm said Elverum had fallen and that the Government radio in Hamar had been silenced, indicating that city also probably was captured. Norwegian sources had said Hamar would be surrendered but defense lines established north of the city. The attack on Elverum begun, according to D. N. B., official German news agency, in a report from the Swedish-Norwegian border after German troops had advanced 40 miles north of Kongsvinger, within striking distance of Elverum.

Kongsvinger is on the Glommen River which parallels the Norwegian-Swedish border 20 miles to the east.

Press dispatches reaching Stockholm from Norway said the fight for Elverum started last night.

Struggle for Position

A big "struggle for position" in progress behind the scenes in Europe today is partly revealed in London reports that Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax has informed Soviet Envoy Maisky that Britain is willing to discuss a trade pact with the Soviet Government.

Since the whole course of the war may depend on the way Russia swings, interest has centered on signs that Britain and Russia might be pulling closer to each other despite the Russo-German entente.

Turkey has been tireless in its efforts to bring the two governments together, and Britain's careful avoidance of showing antagonism to Moscow has left a favorable atmosphere.

Other critical points in the struggle are Italy and the Balkans. An apparent gain for Germany is the trade agreement announced today between Berlin and Rumania, by which Rumania, on Germany's promising to hasten supplies of planes and munitions to Rumania, relaxes its ban on wheat deliveries in Germany's favor. This announcement comes close on the heels of bold moves by Rumania preventing Germany's proposed control of police work on the Danube and repressing German agents in the country.

Italy, after a big show of hostility to Britain in the press, together with activity in the fleet, now on maneuvers, appeared to be suddenly chastened by the appearance of Allied, Turkish and Russian fleets around the Aegean and by news of destruction of a third of Germany's fleet by the Allies; perhaps also by signs of British and Russian accord. Rome is believed to have a hand in the sudden announcement of plans for a trade agreement between Russia and its protege, Yugoslavia.

Much turns on events in Norway, where the Allies after seemingly long delays are reported to be ready to challenge Germany's occupation of the southern half of Norway by a British and French force assembled south of Trondheim.

Meanwhile with a universal move among the small nations to stamp out the "fifth column" danger from German agents in their midst, action which has brought the Netherlands to a state of martial law, tension has greatly increased throughout Europe.

Balkans Weigh Danger Of Nazi 'Blitzkrieg'

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—As Britain's Balkan envoys disperse after the 10-day discussions at London, news of steady progress toward internal consolidation comes from the Balkan States themselves.

King Carol has moved to widen the basis of his Government in Rumania by inducing the Liberal leader and ex-Foreign Minister Victor Antonescu and Jon Mihalache, the peasant leader, to join the Royal Council. The inclusion of these two men and the release of a further batch of ex-Iron Guardists is regarded as an indication of the seriousness with which the international situation is viewed in Bucharest.

Whether the possibility of the war spreading into that area is really imminent is a question on which there are two opinions. The first is that the Balkans, being a sort of milch cow for Germany, are safe from invasion lest the effect should be to dry up sources of supply of important materials.

The second is that Germany needs the products of the Balkan countries so urgently that it must go in and take them—as it did in Denmark and Norway.

Whichever theory is correct, it is clear that none of the Balkan countries can afford to take risks. Hence the drastic action reported to have been taken by all of them against potential foreign agents in their midst.

Fear Diminishing

It also is argued that the fear of Germany, which induced this action, must have diminished or the states in question would not have dared take it.

In this connection, it is remarked here that a recent attempt by Germany to secure the right to police the whole Danube was promptly countered by an agreement among the riparian States—Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary—to co-operate in performing this task, instead of working separately as they used to.

Equally significant is held to be the fact that this proposal came from Rumania and was accepted by Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as by Yugoslavia, and that it was

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Want to Rent a Home? Uncle Sam Has 78,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Uncle Sam now has on his hands about 78,000 homes, taken over from private owners who turned out to be poor risks.

The great majority of these belong to the Home Owners Loan Corporation, set up in 1933, as a stop-gap in a bad credit situation when foreclosures on private homes reached a peak of 1,000 a day.

The HOLC today owns 77,229 homes, worth an average of $6,000 each. It has already sold 80,824 other properties, taking a book loss of approximately $78,834,000.

The Federal Housing Administration, with a more conservative credit policy, meanwhile has had to foreclose on only 1,188 small home properties and three large housing projects out of approximately 465,730 mortgages it has underwritten to date.

The FHA has sold about half of its foreclosed homes, with an average loss on each of between $400 and $600.

As soon as either of these government agencies acquires a home, it sets a reconditioning force to work. HOLC officials estimate they spend about $75,000 each working day to recapture and protect the values of properties their agency owns. Then, if possible, the house is rented. More than 90 per cent of HOLC-owned homes were rented on Dec. 31.

In most states HOLC foreclosures are now reported by officials to be "pretty well licked." The majority of foreclosures, now are in industrial states where real estate values have failed to recover in the same proportion as in the rest of the country and where many families have failed to display the sense of responsibility necessary for successful ownership.

What will Uncle Sam do with the houses he can't sell in the final reckoning? The answer to that question isn't troubling officials much yet. HOLC borrowers have 15 years to settle up on their 1,019,000 mortgages and thus far the Corporation is operating within its own income, collecting approximately $1,000,000 in principal and interest every day.

As far as the FHA is concerned, charges against its reserves set up by Congress still amounted to only a fraction of 1 per cent of its total business at the end of 1939.

London basis for parley said to bar export to Reich of goods of British origin.

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Great Britain is willing to discuss a trade agreement with Russia, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax is reported to have told the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, today.

Discussions would be of an exploratory nature to determine whether there is basis for a British-Russian agreement, taking into account present war conditions.

It was presumed the basis for resuming discussions was positive assurance from Russia that any increased flow of supplies would not be passed on to Germany.

The Foreign Secretary's reported move followed reports that Mr. Maisky a few days ago had submitted a suggested basis for renewed negotiations.

Previous British-Russian negotiations had been disrupted by signature of the Soviet-German pact last August.

An official source said Lord Halifax saw Mr. Maisky yesterday and informed him that the British Government "had considered his suggestion for trade talks and were prepared to discuss with the Soviet Government in an exploratory manner whether there was a basis for a trade agreement taking into account the war situation."

Nothing further was made known pending the Russian Ambassador's consideration of the British stand.

It was believed that war issues between the two nations would prove no barrier to negotiations since Russia has not been inclined to take a serious view of Britain's detention of two Soviet merchant-ships in the Far East.

Soviet Gesture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Prospects of a new era in Anglo-Russian relations have been raised by several recent indications of change.

One of these was the obvious significance of a remark made by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his radiocast statement of March 31 that "it is no part of British policy to seek a war with Russia."

Another was seen by some observers in a speech made by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier, before the Supreme Soviet March 29 in which, between thick slices of abuse of Britain, he threw out a broad hint that his Government might be willing to resume trade relations with the British.

At the same time, Turkey has been openly trying to reconcile the Allies to Russia. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Ambassador at London, having been insistent in urging upon members of the British Government the necessity of seeking improvement of relations with that country.

It is also reported that Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London, has been assiduously working to the same end. It is reported that Mr. Maisky told the British that they had lost an opportunity of improving relations with Russia when London refused to forward the Russian peace terms to Finland.

Barter Was On the Way

Certain wartime barter contracts—Russian timber for cocoa, tin, etc.—which were actually in process of completion were suspended when the Soviet attack on Finland was launched.

It is understood that Mr. Maisky has suggested that deliveries should now be resumed.

Seeing that Britain stands in urgent need of timber of which Russia is the chief European purveyor, it is generally expected that trade on a restricted basis will soon begin again. But at present each country is too suspicious of the other for normal relations even in the economic sphere.

Britain on its side is watching closely whether Mr. Molotoff's declarations of neutrality in the European war and of nonaggression against Russia's neighbors are to be taken at their face value. Russia, for its part, declares, according to Mr. Molotoff, that Britain and France are still "pursuing a policy of revenge upon Russia" because their ruling classes failed to trick Russia into allowing the Soviet Union to be utilized in a war against Germany.

In these circumstances, the only possibility of quick trade returns between the Allies and Russia appears to lie in the development of the Anglo-French "blockade" against Germany. Russia has a number of things for sale which are vitally important for Germany—notably, oil, manganese, and fodder. Owing to the problems of geography, it is not possible for the Allies to intercept these goods on their way to Germany though

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Intimate Message from Washington

State and Navy Department Opinion on British Strategy in Norway Tells Armchair Generals Why It Should Mean Victory

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"British military and naval strategy in Norway is much better than it looks. Through it the British may hand the Nazis their first major defeat."

No, that isn't the opinion of an American general. It's the way a hard-headed diplomat in the State Department summed up the Department's analysis of events in Scandinavia.

State Department opinion holds that British concentration upon the far-northern port of Narvik may have an important part in turning initial defeat into ultimate victory. Through seizure of Narvik and the surrounding countryside the British cleaned out a German naval nest, bottled up a port important to German iron supplies, placed British bombers within striking distance of the main Swedish iron ore deposits, and command the railhead through which Allied troops can flow if needed to aid Sweden against a German invasion.

Explaining British Strategy

In discussing British strategy in Norway, officials of both State and Navy Departments have little patience with those who criticize the Allies for not immediately using their command of the sea to pour troops into Norway.

Although Norway has an abundance of fjords and harbors, they just don't go any place. The ports of Bergen and Stavanger, both held by the Germans, are pointed out by Washington strategists as a good example of this. Bergen is connected with the important southeastern portion of Norway by a single railroad, cutting through a ring of mountains. Stavanger is even less advantageously situated, having the mountains but not the through railroad. Once landed in these ports, Allied troops would have few places to go and a very long distance to do it in.

Better Suited for Germans

In the hands of the Germans, however, both Stavanger and Bergen are extremely useful positions as bases for submarine and airplane raids upon the British Isles. Thus, while the Allies would gain little from holding these places, United States experts feel they can gain a great deal from preventing German use of them.

This explains, if we follow the State Department's line of reasoning, the heavy British fleet concentration off both ports and the ceaseless bombing of Stavanger Airport by British planes.

In the light of these facts, there is strong opinion here that a British occupation of Narvik, supplemented by an immobilization of German air and submarine forces along the western and southwestern Norwegian coast, will constitute an Allied victory. It would leave Germany with an extended front and with the source of its vital iron ore imports seriously threatened.

J. G. H.

The Week in Focus: America Feels Rumblings Across Pacific and Atlantic

Alert on Netherlands Indies; Allies Battle Nazis in Norway

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From Iceland to the Netherlands East Indies, America this week found itself sprayed at closer range with sparks thrown off by war's accelerating grindstone.

America's attitude and action emerged in sharper light as the most powerful single undecided force in the world. And the world rapidly crystallized during these seven days toward struggles that give every indication of being unparalleled in human history.

Japan sharply warned all and sundry that should the Netherlands be invaded in Europe, Tokyo would not look with favor on any non-Japanese control of the rich Netherlands Indies. Secretary Hull replied firmly with equal insistence on maintenance of things as they are. The exchange ended amicably, but deep forces move beneath the surface.

Iceland and Greenland, Danish colonies cut off from their homeland where Germany now rules, moved toward closer relations with the United States.

Netherlands East Indies

Japan has long looked with desire on the archipelago ruled by one of Europe's smallest countries. The Netherlands East Indies extend temptingly from Sumatra to New Guinea. There are hundreds of islands in the Netherlands East Indies. East to west the islands spread over 3,200 miles of the South Pacific directly athwart Japan's self-assigned sphere of dominance.

The Philippines adjoin these islands on the north.

Not entirely without purpose, the United States Navy all week maneuvered within reach of the South Pacific. Secret war games will last another month around Hawaii.

Tremors in the South Pacific responded to events in Europe. Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita of Japan took the initiative. In Tokyo Monday he summoned Netherlands Ambassador J. C. Pabst.

"Should hostilities in Europe produce repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies," said Mr. Arita, "it would give rise to an undesirable situation."

Secretary Hull on Wednesday "noted with interest" Japan's statement. He reminded Tokyo of several agreements designed to protect the status quo in those waters.

On the surface, no tangible reason appeared for such an exchange. Observers saw possible explanations in the prospect of a secret German-Japanese agreement. Japan, in this view, would fall on the Allies in the East, while the Reich struck through the Netherlands to obtain bombing bases close to Britain.

The Netherlands advised Japan that no foreign "protection" would be sought or accepted for the Indies. Tension eased a little in the Netherlands itself. On Wednesday extraordinary military leaves were restored, but periodic leaves were not. Then martial law was extended to the entire country.

America on Alert

President Roosevelt opened the week with some plain speaking that required only a little interpretation to fit the situations in Norway, Denmark, and wherever brute force strikes at human liberties.

For the Americas, at the end of celebrations marking the Pan American Union's first half century, Mr. Roosevelt affirmed that "whoever touches any one of us touches all of us." To this end, the hemisphere from his viewpoint must be "prepared to meet force with force if challenge is ever made." He openly criticized "absurd doctrines of race supremacy" and "old dreams of universal empire (that) are again rampant." The future, he concluded, must be built on positive values of humanity, justice, truth, sincerity, and love.

On the preparedness side, Mr. Roosevelt obtained instant support. Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, reported that Japan is building from four to eight superdreadnaughts of 40,000 to 43,000 tons. He favored a 25 per cent increase in the U. S. Navy. Thursday the Senate passed an appropriation bill of $963,797,478. Larger than last year's figure by $48,437,229, this yet fell $123,514,099 under President Roosevelt's budget estimates.

Hungerford, Pittsburgh Post Gazette

Norwegian Fjords

Talburt, Rocky Mountain News

Counting Those Well-Known Chickens

Orr, Minneapolis Tribune

The Nation's Idle

Extend Monroe Doctrine?

Americans uneasily watched events abroad that stirred national feleing to its depth. Herbert Hoover referred before the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia Monday to "the indignation that boils within us." There can be no "real peace," he said, until rights are restored to subject peoples in Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the persecuted minorities. The greatest service America can render is to clean up its own house and strengthen its own moral forces."

Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary and fifth cousin of the President, proposed extension of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the Azores, the Canary Islands, Greenland, and other islands of the Atlantic.

Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, asserted the United States "should take immediate steps to enforce the Monroe Doctrine with respect to Greenland."

Diplomatic representation for the first time between the United States and Danish Iceland moved a step nearer in Washington.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota spoke vigorously against American entry into the war.

Industrial aid to the Allies went forward. Arthur B. Purvis, head of the British-French purchasing mission, said that contracts have just been signed for large numbers of latest American planes. The Allies agreed to help pay for research and plant enlargement. American plane capacity has reached 17,000 a year.

Battle for Norway

Allied forces established contact with Norwegian defenders for the first time, and gave battle to Germans in the Trondheim area.

Conflicting reports and deliberate British concealment of plans left little to go on during the week. Britain may have done far more than is known. Available information sifts out the following as fairly reliable:

German troops continue to reach Norway by air and by sea in unknown numbers. As many as 2,000 a day are said to go by plane. Southeast Norway is largely in German hands. But British officers flew to Hamar north of Oslo and conferred with the Norwegian defenders, apparently as Germans approached the town.

British troops are landing at "several" unknown points, including inlets north of Narvik, the rail-head port of Namsos 100 miles north of Trondheim, and intermediate points.

Premier Reynaud of France, who received a vote of confidence in the Chamber, 540-0, claimed the Allies had sunk one-third of the German Navy. Britain eliminated seven German destroyers in a raid on Narvik. But German troops apparently still hold at least part of that iron-ore harbor, as well as the broken railway into Sweden.

British naval vessels bombarded the airport at Stavanger. Mine fields were outlined and partly laid through the Skagerrak and Kattegat. Extension into the Baltic is projected.

In the air, Germany sought to settle the still mysterious question: Has the bombing plane outmoded the surface warship? Results are not conclusive so far. Britain, too, is using the air arm both for offense and defense. Night raids continued all week on Stavanger airport.

The week ends with the battle for Norway only beginning. A new German-sponsored commission replaced the self-constituted Nazi regime of Maj. Vidkun Quisling. Germans hold all major ports.

But after nearly two weeks the Norwegian Army, King Haakon, and the loyal Government are still in being. That in itself means defeat for the Reich's scheme of taking Norway without giving the Allies a battlefield.

Revelations of Nazi guile, duplicity, and sobatage show that Denmark and Norway were cut down by a "Trojan Horse" from within even more than by force from without. Other neutrals took notice of these "Fifth Column" activities. Switzerland, Rumania, the Netherlands, and even far-off Mexico and Bolivia took measures to curb Nazi boring from within."

British opinion chafed under enforced naval secrecy. Many voices were raised to demand a convincing, quick victory in Norway to buttress Allied prestige and be ready for other tests momentarily expected.

Duce: Warrior or Bargainer?

Premier Mussolini came over to Germany's side with so much publicity that seasoned observers wondered whether he means to make war with the Reich or drive a better bargain with the Allies.

The Italian press could find nothing to commend in Allied actions off Norway. German military missions not only came to Rome, but their presence was advertised. Usually, military coups are planned with greater secrecy.

Yet the prospect is by no means remote that Mussolini may believe Germany will win the war. As soon as the Italian dictator is sure, he will go in with the winner in order to retrieve his hollow "victory" of 1918 with the Allies. This left him with spoils he refers to as a "collection of deserts."

If Mussolini is not sure of a German victory, then he probably is trying to impress the Allies with his importance to their defeat of Hitler.

Whichever way Italy jumps, the Allies are being given ample time to prepare. Their Mediterranean navies converged on the Dardanelles. Italian warships are reported concentrated off the Dodecanese Islands, possibly for a coup against Greece or Yugoslavia.

Italian attitudes toward Russia enter importantly into any actual strengthening of the Rome-Berlin Axis under arms. Yugoslavia, apparently with Italian foreknowledge, has agreed to enter into negotiations with Russia for a trade agreement. Italian opinion seemed to be softening somewhat toward the Soviets.

Rumania, key to the northern Balkans, disagrees with Italy on the Allied showing in Norway. A stiffer front to Reich demands resulted. Wheat exports, heavily relied on by Germany, were banned for an indefinite period. But the Rumanian Senate approved provisionally Wednesday a bill to give Germany a 30-year lease on almost 100,000 acres of timber. Army officers testified the lease would jeopardize national defense.

Keynoter

Youthful, liberal Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota on Tuesday became keynoter of the Republican national convention, set for next June.

Thomas E. Dewey, also youthful, swung west on another extended tour as candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. At Indianapolis, 20,000 enthusiastic Republicans heard the New York District Attorney defend "big business" against New Deal strictures. From tests with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in Wisconsin and Illinois, Mr. Dewey emerged overwhelmingly victorious. But at the Philadelphia meeting of the Republican Committee on Arrangements, Kenneth F. Simpson, New York National Committeeman, ran up a "stop-Dewey" flag.

Paul V. McNutt, another Democratic candidate, has taken a leave of absence from his post as Federal Security Administrator.

Broad issues of the campaign began to emerge. Mr. Dewey in Texas assailed New Deal foreign policy—the most likely Democratic campaign ground—and nailed his own flag to the mast of "keeping America out of war."

Secretary of State Hull told a press conference he is "not a candidate for anything."

C. I. O. Gains

In the largest labor poll ever conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the C. I. O. led. The test came in General Motors plants employing 130,000 workers affected by this vote.

President Roosevelt Thursday asked Congress for permission to use the proposed $975,000,000 relief appropriation in eight months instead of in 12.

Mrs. Roosevelt Welcomes D. A. R. at White House Party

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution last spring because of the Marian Anderson incident, yesterday received with a smile and handshake the delegates to its 49th Continental Congress.

Standing alongside her at the White House reception was Mrs. Henry M. Robert Jr., of Annapolis, Md., President General of the D. A. R.

It was the first time these two women had been together since Mrs. Roosevelt dropped her membership after the organization declined to rent its Constitution Hall for a benefit concert at which Marian Anderson, noted Negro contralto, was to sing.

The closing of the convention averted a possible controversy over whether the D. A. R. delegates should be admitted to Government cafeterias.

During the day it was learned Interior Department employees asked the Secretary of the Interior to prevent the delegates from overrunning that Department's cafeterias.

Eleanor Williams, Secretary of the Interior Employees' Union, filed the request which said that D. A. R. members crowded Department people out of the cafeterias with the result that many were forced to make long trips to downtown restaurants.

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Transit Merger Nears Its Goal in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The biggest railroad merger in the nation's history from the standpoint of money involved and passengers carried is about to be consummated in New York City. The deal will bring the underground, surface, and elevated properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit companies that spin their webs through four of the city's five boroughs under municipal ownership. Purchase of the B. M. T. will be completed on June 1 and the I. R. T. will be brought under city ownership before July 1, according to present arrangements.

Including the Independent Subway System, the only municipally-owned and operated subway line in the United States, the city will then be operating a unified system of rapid transit 776.06 miles in length carrying nearly 2,000,000,000 paying passengers a year and representing a total transit investment approximating $1,500,000,000. The city will pay a total of $326,000,000 for the properties of the I. R. T. and B. M. T., of which $315,000,000 will be raised by issuance of city bonds outside the debt limit, as permitted by constitutional amendment adopted by referendum vote in 1938.

To the average New York resident who drops his nickel in the turnstile each morning and night on his way to and from work, unification will mean little in terms of service. Trains will run with no greater frequency or speed, for transit here today is about as rapid as it can be made.

Indications are that passengers will not be able to change from one line to another without paying an additional fare save at certain unimportant junction points. It is to be expected, however, that under city ownership there will be cleaner stations and neater cars. Due to financial troubles in late years, the I. R. T. and B. M. T. lines have been poorly maintained in comparison with the neat, well-equipped and brightly-lighted city-owned line.

One thing the average resident here will be vitally interested in is the fare to be charged under unification. The five-cent fare has been a political football since construction of the subways. Tammany Hall politicians found maintenance of the nickel fare a sure-fire vote getter in spite of economic counsel to the contrary, and through political manipulation were able to bring about passage of a bill in the State Legislature 15 years ago restricting city transit fares to five cents.

Sponsored by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, a bill giving the Board of Estimate power to regulate the transit fare here after June 1 of this year was passed by both houses of the 1940 Legislature in Albany and is expected to be signed by the Governor. The Mayor has said the city will not immediately impose a higher fare, but held that the time may come when an increased fare to make transit lines self-supporting would be preferable to curtailment of other vital services.

Comparison with other cities of the country shows that New York residents get much more than their money's worth in transit service. Service is rapid and the underground and overhead railroad lines are the safest in the world.

As efficient as the city's transit system is, however, each line being able to move more than 75,000 persons in one direction from one of its chief stations in "rush hours," more transit facilities are needed. Motorbuses are carrying more and more millions of people each year, but trying to get aboard a Bronx, Coney Island, or Flushing express train during rush hours demands the ultimate in both strength, stamina, and tolerance. The Sixth Avenue Subway line, a division of the Independent System, is now nearing completion and is expected to relieve to a certain extent congestion on other lines. In the face of this, however, the city's population has nearly doubled—3,500,000 to 7,500,000 since the construction of the first subway, and today new homes are springing up all over the few remaining open areas within city limits.

The rapid growth of the city in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with growing business forcing expansion ever northward on Manhattan and the sudden multiplication of population, brought a pressing need for subway and elevated transit. Today the city's vast business has been concentrated south of Fifty-ninth Street. Hundreds of thousands of workers in the business district live in residential areas north of Fifty-ninth Street or in neighboring districts of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, New Jersey and Connecticut. To get them to work on time and home at the supper hour is the job of rapid transit.

La Guardia's Program

Unification has been one of the La Guardia Administration's chief aims. To this problem the Mayor lent his whole vigor and determination that brooks no opposition. His opponents have charged him with being ruthless in his methods of bringing about a system of unified transit, and Bronx residents vehemently protested against razing the Sixth Avenue "El" in December, 1938, which, they declared, left them without adequate transit facilities.

Unification plans also include the razing of the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated lines, New York City's oldest rapid transit system, and the Fulton Street and Fifth Avenue lines in Brooklyn. The city hopes to accomplish this before unification by condemnation proceedings, raising about $10,000,000 toward the total cost of unification by increasing assessments on adjacent properties. Again Bronx residents are up in arms for continued operation of the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated lines under city ownership.

The Mayor's opponents charge this phase of the unification scheme is a move by the city administration to get taxes by increased assessments without regard to the transport needs of the city. They hold no transport lines should be razed until adequate substitute facilities are built. Should the Second and Ninth Avenue "Els" be torn down, the only overhead rail line left in Manhattan would be the Third Avenue.

The first subway in New York City was built by Alfred Ely Beach, editor of the Scientific American and inventor. In 1870, Mr. Beach dug a short tunnel under Broadway from Warren to Murray streets, using a protective shield of his own invention and carting away the dirt by night. He finally surprised his fellow citizens by taking them for rides underground in a brightly-lighted 8-foot car with a seating capacity of 20 which was sucked and blown from one end of the line to the other. Though he had demonstrated the practicability of the subway to New York, the first line was not constructed until 34 years later, when the Lexington Avenue line was opened.

Independent Union Defeats C. I. O. in New York Edison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Workers, "white-collar" and production, of the Consolidated Edison System have decided overwhelmingly in favor of an independent union as against affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the biggest election ever held under the direction of the National Labor Relations Board's New York Regional Office, it was announced today. The union of their choice is an independent organization called the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees.

The vote was cast on April 4 and 5 by 17,298 production workers and 12,258 "white-collar" employees. The production workers voted 9,813 for the independent union to 6,188 for the Amalgamated Utility Workers, C. I. O. affiliate, and 961 for neither union. Twenty-nine ballots were voided, 13 were blank, and 294 were challenged.

The "white-collar" workers cast 6,311 votes for the independent union to 3,541 for the C. I. O. body, and 1,969 voted against both unions. Five ballots were voided, five were blank, and 427 challenged.

The independent union today invited all employees of the Edison Companies, including the C. I. O. membership, to join the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, which, under the provision of the National Labor Relations Act, will serve as sole bargaining agent for all classes of workers, after the election results are certified.

Amalgamated Utility Workers' spokesmen said they would ask the National Relations Board in Washington to set aside the election and to order a new one supervised by an "impartial agent." They declared that Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the Board here, did not fit into this category, charging her with collusion with the Edison management. Mrs. Herrick's removal from office was demanded.

Mrs. Herrick, on the other hand, denied this charge and declared the election was fair.

The result of the election followed a recheck of the votes, which cost the Federal Government $2,000. This recheck was ordered by Mrs. Herrick after the Amalgamated Utility Workers had charged multiple voting. It showed, Mrs. Herrick said, that the maximum of all possible errors was less than 150 votes, or one half of 1 per cent of the total votes cast.

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Serious Labor Board Charges Are Made About Ford Company

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—As rival bills to amend the National Labor Relations Act came before the House and precipitated instant controversy, the Labor Board itself made public a report here accusing the Ford Motor Company of employing organized violence to discourage union membership.

At the same time the House prepared to enter another phase of the labor question in taking up the Barden and other amendments to the Wage-Hour Law.

By a 9 to 1 surprise vote, the House Rules Committee reported a rule which permits the widest latitude in making amendments to the Wagner Act. Thus the membership may choose between the four mild changes recommended by Representative Mary Norton (D), of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, or the 17 drastic changes, sponsored by Representative Howard Smith (D), of Virginia, Chairman of a Committee that investigated the Board. The latter would alter the whole Board setup.

Hearing to Resume

Made confident by its initial victory, the Smith Committee today ordered resumption for next Wednesday of its NLRB investigation suspended since Feb. 28, so timed as to be in progress while the House debates the most controversial issue of the session, drastic or moderate amendment of the Wagner Act.

Charges against the Ford Company were denied by Gabe P. Allen, its counsel in Dallas. The charges are made in an interim report by Robert N. Denham, Trial Examiner, based on a month's hearings in Dallas brought by Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor representatives. Mr. Denham commented:

"No case in the history of the Board is known to the undersigned in which an employer has deliberately planned and carried into execution a program of brutal beating, whipping and other manifestations of physical violence comparable to that shown by the uncontradicted and wholly credible evidence on which the findings are based."

Mr. Denham charged that:

Makes Serious Charges

Between June and November, 1937, 30 to 50 persons were assaulted on Dallas Streets, or taken to the outskirts for beatings;

Employment records of the company were falsified to show that one man instructed to commit a killing was no longer working with the company;

Company officials protected members of a regularly constituted "strong arm squad" from imprisonment, and supplied them with funds when they were forced into hiding.

A pamphlet printed at the Company's main office entitled "Ford Gives Viewpoint on Labor" contained "scurrilous" attacks on unions.

The report recommended that two employees be reinstated with back pay and that the company inform its 100,000 employees individually "that it will cease its coercive and intimidating practices."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

April 20

President:

Issued a statement condemning the invasion of Norway and Denmark. Addressed the Board of Governors of the Pan American Union on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. Attended the opening game of the baseball season.

Reappointed Thomas M. Woodward of Pennsylvania to be a member of the Maritime Commission.

Sent to Congress a request for an appropriation of $975,000,000 for relief in 1940-41. Signed a bill providing for annual sessions of the Alaskan Legislature, which now meets biennially; signed the $1,120,243,528 independent offices appropriation bill for 1941.

Departed for a vacation at Warm Springs, Georgia.

Senate:

Passed bill establishing three circuit and six District Federal judgeships. Passed the $223,000,000 War Department civil functions appropriation bill; passed the $963,797,478 Navy appropriation bill.

House:

Passed the Logan-Walter bill 279-37 limiting quasi-judicial powers of certain Government agencies.

Department of State:

Secretary Hull issued a statement defining the position of the United States towards the Netherlands Indies.

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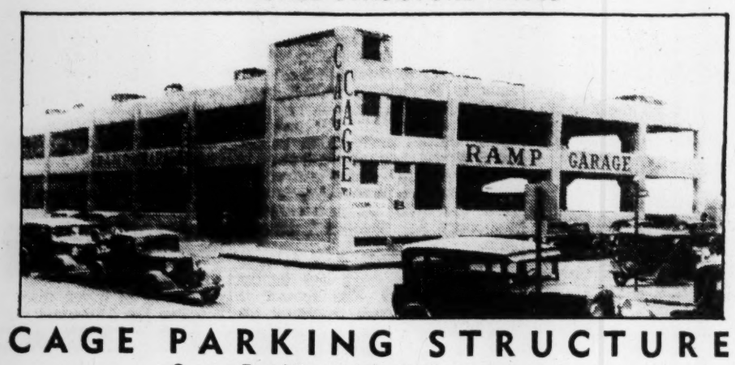

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Lothian Reveals Peril To U. S. If Nazis Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20—In plain terms, dramatic only in their import, the United States' interest in an Allied victory was set forth here last night by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, in an address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Developing his theme slowly on a basis of fact and logic, the British Ambassador, nearing the close of his address, spoke words that implied a past partnership between Great Britain and the United States, and projected that partnership into the present and into the future.

"The first line of defense of the Monroe Doctrine," he said in discussing German demands that Britain give up Gibraltar, "has always been the fact that the principal naval power of Europe his supported it ever since the days of the Holy Alliance. . . . The problem of defending it (the Monroe Doctrine) would be transformed if it had to be upheld from one side of the Atlantic and if the other side were held by a power hostile to it."

Relation Emphasized

The vital contribution the United States is making to the Allied cause, while maintaining a status of neutrality, emphasized strongly the "partnership" phase of Anglo-American relations without the use of that term or any equivalent.

Lord Lothian said: ". . . The inexhaustible resources of the territories we control, supported by the machine industry of the United States, insures in the end an overwhelming mass of offensive power. . . ."

Early in his talk, Lord Lothian met and disposed of the possibility that he would be accused of propaganda. "If propaganda means the telling of lies or making suggestions and innuendoes designed to mislead or prejudice other nations into doing things which they otherwise would not do, there will be no propaganda in this speech," he said. "But if it means telling you the real facts about the way my countrymen think, and that is what I am going to do, then I am performing an essential function in the international relations of democracies. For how can free nations arrive at sound policies in international affairs unless they are honestly told what others think?"

The Allies are fighting, Lord Lothian said bluntly, for their very existence. A victory or even a truce with Nazi Germany now, he added, "would be the end of most of the values which Christianity and western democratic civilizations have laboriously built up in recent centuries."

Nazi Goal Defined

The Nazi goal was defined by the speaker as "not equal rights for Germany but the political and economic domination of Europe" and "something entirely different from what the liberal and democratic nations, indeed western civilization, have been working toward for the last 150 years."

Inclusion of the United States marked also Lord Lothian's hint of a forecast of the shape of things to come after the present war.

". . . The League of Nations was a gallant attempt to supply the element of unity and order, but as you all know, it failed for a large variety of reasons. Very likely the integration of the world, when it comes, will have to be on quite different lines. But the lesson to be drawn from the failures of the last 20 years is what we shall all have to study when we come to consider the peace which is to follow the war. If it is to last it must conform to the realities of power and national self-interest and idealism at least as well as the Canning-Monroe system which laid the real foundations of the Nineteenth Century.

"The conception for which Hitler and the National Socialist regime stand is something entirely foreign and opposite to those basic ideals of the great stream of western civilization. The Nazi program recognizes none of the basic individual rights, freedom of person, freedom of speech, freedom of political association, freedom of religion. The citizen is given no responsibility for law and government. He is held to exist for the aggrandizement of the state to which he belongs. He is trained to obey without question the orders of the rulers of the state. It is the same with nations. Nations have no rights as such. Rights of nations derive wholly from their strength. . . ."

Refers to "Mein Kampf"

Lord Lothian referred to what he called "that highly indigestible book, 'Mein Kampf,'" and assured listeners that it is of the utmost importance to realize what the Hitler technique implies. "The Nazi system," he said, "is a system of empire building by the forcible subjection of the labor, territory, and resources of weak neighbors for the benefit of the German ruling race. Whatever mistakes the rest of us have made in the past, there is no hope of a reasonably free, peaceful, and stable world for any of us until that purpose is broken, once and for all."

The speaker charged that "the Germans have always been attracted by the dream of becoming the successors of the old Roman Empire. It was their pursuit of the mirage of the Holy Roman Empire in the later Middle Ages which prevented Germany from evolving into a national state as France, England, and other European nations did, and kept it a congeries of over 300 little dynastic dictatorships whose people never obtained any political training or responsibility at all. Napoleon at the beginning of the last century reduced the number of these little states to 30, and Bismarck reduced them 70 years later to one Prussian empire by fighting three wars."

Lord Lothian described the Hitler war state, with its cult of "blood and soil," its worship of the state as a deity. He declared that Chancellor Hitler was convinced that if he could organize in the center of Europe a single, disciplined, entirely militarized state of 80,000,000 Germans, obedient to a single dynamic will, using its gigantic power with utter ruthlessness, nothing could prevent Nazified Germany from conquering, dominating, and economically exploiting its neighbors one by one, until he controlled first Europe, and in the end the greater part of the world, as Rome in its heyday dominated the civilized world.

Whose Turn Tomorrow?

"Whose turn will it be tomorrow?" Lord Lothian asked. "It is quite certain," he answered, "that the process which has conquered Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and now has invaded Denmark and Norway, will not stop until it is resisted by superior force."

He expressed the belief that the Allies are fighting a ruthless war machine whose victory would be fatal not only to their own freedom and existence, but to the existence of free civilization itself.

"It would begin a new Dark Age," he said. "Indeed, we, the Allies, now feel that we are the last bastion of freedom in Europe. If we went down there would be nothing left in Europe, Asia, and Africa which could resist totalitarian domination. . . ."

If Herr Hitler does not launch an attack in the West in the next few months, Lord Lothian believes, it will be proof that the Allied blockade has held German supplies so low that the war leader dare not face a total war.

He does not expect a short war in any event, and announced that the Allies' plans are being made on a basis of three years. "A peace at present," he said, "would be no more than a truce—a short interval between two world wars."

Warning to Listeners

He warned listeners not to expect immediate miracles all over the world from a nation which numbers only 45,000,000 persons—one-third the size of the United States.

"In the last war," he said, "the Allies had Russia, Italy, Japan and at the end the United States on our side. Today we are fighting alone, though with the sympathy of the vast majority of nations behind us. It may be, as in other wars we have fought, that our only really victorious battle will be the last."

Naming no nations in this connection, Lord Lothian touched a situation that is significant for every large nation now holding neutral status, when he said that the war "is likely to be fought out quite as much on the diplomatic as on the military front." And "a new friend may mean a victory, without a battle, for either side. . . ."

The speaker considered the alternatives of victory for the Allies and victory for the Nazis, and declared positively that an Allied victory is "the only foundation on which the free spirit of man can build constructively and in peace after the battling is over." In event of a German victory he saw "an entirely different picture."

He declared that the Allies are not fighting for the destruction of unity of the German peoples as an end in itself. "What we are fighting for," he said, "is security, security for everybody against aggression and war, poverty and unemployment; security for Germany no less than for her neighbors and ourselves, if she abandons aggression, so that all nations will be free to live their lives without fear, with secure access to the raw materials and markets of the world."

Lord Lothian declared his certainty of victory for the Allies thus: ". . . History has repeatedly proved that what force alone constructs has neither permanence nor life. We are sure that in the end and perhaps after much sacrifice and suffering, we shall win, because we believe that Principle is on our side. . . ."

'Most Unusual' Cat

Wide World

'Who Cares,' the Sleepy Dogs Snore

A tortoise-shell cat, called "most unusual" by the experts, justly holds her head very high after taking first prize for the smallest cat at the sixth annual pet show of the Boys Club of New York. She is flanked by two puppies who appear to be just too lazy to open their eyes for a picture.

Boys Club Holds Pet Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—About 50 dogs and cats, all judged "thoroughbred" as to disposition but hardly more than wishful as to pedigree, hold East Side honors today as the results of the sixth annual pet show of the Boys Club of New York. The prize-winning event, which is one of major importance to the 8,000 youngsters who are members, took place April 18 at the club rooms, 297 East Tenth Street.

The "finest" dog in the show was allegedly a dachshund, owned by John Haschec of 530 East Sixth Street. His name is "Butch" and his legs, although long for his type, were lively. Altogether he spelled superlatives and his young master was presented with a flashlight as a grand prize.

A rare cat, a tortoise-shell male owned by Angelo Cigna of 189 First Avenue, received first prize for being the smallest cat at the show. Other awards were given for "the cutest pet," the one with the longest tail, another having the most marks and "the biggest tramp."

George Benson, a Negro, entered his dog, "Buckie," and it was judged the best trickster of the occasion. "Buckie" has a versatile repertoire of tricks but, somewhat stage-struck, confined himself to hand shaking in front of the crowd.

Cats, dogs, pigeons, and turtles were exceedingly well-behaved, officials of the club reported. The organization has been in existence since 1876 and seeks to keep boys off the street through wholesome, interesting activities "that make better human beings of them all."

Party Barriers to President Are Reported Being Hurdled

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 20—One central fact which stands out from a cross-continent political survey is that Democratic Party opposition to the re-nomination of President Roosevelt is crumbling to a vanishing point.

Mining for political opinion usually produces a wide variety of substances, but in Democratic soil it brings forth right now a notably consistent yield. That yield is the increasing evidence that the President can, if he wishes, lead his Party again by virtual acclamation, that the "stop Roosevelt" candidacies of Vice-President Garner and James A. Farley are visibly waning, and that the President's nomination can be achieved with much less open opposition than seemed possible when the Garner and Farley campaigns took the field a few weeks ago.

A Republican campaign train may seem a less than perfect vantage point from which to assess Democratic sentiment, but the interesting fact is that as Thomas E. Dewey has carried his contest for the Republican presidential nomination across the Midwest and on to the Pacific Coast, Democratic leaders have shown up very frequently and have seemed mightily interested in seeing how the opposition's leading contender is going. The Democratic politicians appear to be well settled in the choice of their own nominee and consistently curious about the kind of man against whom they may have to compete.

Garner Fades in Own State

The latest difficulty which has beset efforts within the Democratic Party to put into motion some alternative to a Roosevelt renomination is the very considerable revolt against Mr. Garner's candidacy in his own State. It is apparent in Texas that the Vice-President's stock is noticeably low—lower perhaps than it ever has been, and it is not at all certain that Mr. Garner will receive the indorsement of the Texas delegation from the State convention next month.

The result is that President Roosevelt is now certain to receive the overwhelming majority of 292 Democratic convention votes from the 13 States of the "Solid South." There will be some exceptions, but they will not be many and the immediate disposition will be to climb rapidly aboard a Roosevelt band-wagon if, and whenever it is allowed to roll down the aisles of the Chicago convention hall.

In California the situation is today shaping up in such a way as will likely turn its May 7 primary into a final blow to the anti third-term symbol which Vice-President Garner has tried to hold aloft. It is evident that California is at the moment the most pro New Deal State outside the "Solid South" and the indications now are that Mr. Roosevelt will win more completely than he did in Illinois when he led Mr. Garner by about seven to one.

If Mr. Garner's candidacy is folding up, there is no evidence that Mr. Farley's is going forward and the most informed judgment of those close to the Postmaster General is that while he would resist a third term, he is not prepared to lead a revolt withing his Party ranks if the President wishes to run.

The fact, of course, that all evidence points to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt can command the nomination more easily and more unitedly than he could even a few weeks ago, does not mean, does not prove, that he intends to run again. The President has gone to Warm Springs, Georgia, for a vacation with his third-term intentions carefully guarded as ever and it is now believed that he will not announce his plans until after the Republican convention on June 24.

The California Republican organizations have chosen 44 delegates nominally pledged to State Senator Jerrold L. Seawell, who has agreed to release the group from voting for him so that, in effect, it will go to the National Convention uninstructed. Thus far, there has been relatively little political activity in California in favor of any of the leading Republican candidates, but today Mr. Dewey is intent upon seeing that this substantial block of delegates does not slip away from him by default.

Although the New York District Attorney has not entered in any of the coast primaries, he has already spoken several times in the West and is conferring with Republican leaders in Los Angeles today prior to his speech in the Hollywood Bowl on which he has put great preparation and which he believes will draw substantial California support to his candidacy.

Insurance Threat Seen by Taft

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio said April 19, "there is a clear indication" that the Federal Government proposes "sooner or later to strangle" life insurance companies "with bureaucratic regulations."

The Republican presidential aspirant told the State Association of Life Underwriters in a prepared address that the pending bill to regulate investment trusts was "an excellent precedent for Federal regulation of insurance companies."

Stating that the "New Deal philosophy which dominates the Government at Washington is hostile to life insurance," the Senator continued:

"It has started a so-called insurance plan of its own in the old-age pension title of the Social Security Act. The only trouble is that it doesn't perform any of the best functions of life insurance."

Franklin Medal Winners Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—The Franklin Medal, awarded annually by the Franklin Institute for outstanding achievement in the field of pure science, goes this year to Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1927, and Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland, chemist and founder and former president of the Bakelite Corporation, New York. The presentation, with 13 other awards, will be made on the annual Medal Day at the Franklin Institute, May 15.

The award to Dr. Compton will be made "in recognition of his brilliant experiments on various properties of X-rays," while the medal to Dr. Baekeland will be given for his invention and manufacture of bakelite and for other inventions and contributions to the improvement of industrial arts.

Stassen Has Plan

ST. PAUL April 20 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who has been named keynoter for the Republican National Convention, disclosed yesterday that pre-convention conferences of Republican Governors in the Midwest and in New England were being considered as a means of crystallizing opinions and policies.

Governor Stassen said he had conferred with some Midwest Governors on the proposal and that he favored it. Such conferences, he said, would give him valuable help in drafting his keynote speech and he emphasized again his belief the Midwest farm belt will be the backbone of the Republican drive during the Presidential campaign.

Year and $2,500 Fine For Labor Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Ben Gold, labor leader in the fur industry, was sentenced today in federal court to serve one year in the House of Detention and fined $2,500. He and 10 others were convicted last week of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Antitrust Law by organizing a monopoly in the metropolitan area. The sentence was the maximum so far as the jail term was concerned.

Simpson Wins New York G. O. P. Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman and New York County Chairman, won the first round of his contest with the Thomas E. Dewey forces in the Party which seek his ouster at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York County Republican Committee here last night, when a resolution indorsing Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Ruth Pratt, National Committeewoman, was adopted.

The confidence resolution was offered by Robert P. Levis, leader of the Eleventh Assembly District and a convention delegate backing Mr. Dewey for the presidential nomination, and in presenting it Mr. Lewis said it was with the understanding that the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on Jan. 5 still held good. This resolution was to the effect that as Mr. Dewey was the Republican presidential candidate from New York State, the delegates to the National Convention, including Mr. Simpson, should support him.

The meeting was the first in the open in connection with Mr. Simpson's efforts to hold his leadership and was held in the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, 122, East Eight-third Street. It developed substantial support of Mr. Simpson, among the wheelhorses on his side being Representative Bruce Barton and other influential Republicans. Indications, however, were that the forces for and against Mr. Simpson were nearly evenly divided and that, while the National Committeeman came out of the meeting the victor, the contest was not ended and that harmony in the Party in the State has not been fully restored.

Mr. Simpson made it plain that his stand with regard to the Dewey candidacy had not changed. He stressed that when the time for nomination came around in Philadelphia in June, he would exercise his "independent thought and judgment" and would not serve as "sales manager" for any candidate.

The action of the Executive Committee was interpreted as assuring Mr. Simpson of all or nearly all of the 20 delegates to the National Convention from New York County, and, in the opinion of Mr. Simpson's friends, his re-election to the National Committee should Mr. Dewey seek his defeat.

Edwin F. Jaeckle, the new State Chairman and a pro-Dewey leader, refused to comment on the Executive Committee's action or Mr. Simpson's stand for re-election. Mr. Jaeckle said, however, he would wait until the new Executive Committee of the State Committee was named, when he would decide when to call a meeting of delegates to the National Convention with a view to taking action on the National Committee post.

Drills and Rescues Staged By Scouts of San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—Five thousand San Francisco Cubs, pack, troop, marine, and senior Scouts in colorful action pageantry here last night depicted all the phases of Scouting from starting camp fires by friction to scaling 10-foot walls and rescuing people from a burning building in a Scout-o-Rama in Civic Auditorium held at approximately the same time as thousands of Scouts were performing the same feats in Madison Square Garden, New York City. They were the Scout-o-Ramas of the East and West.

Here the massive pageant concluded a day devoted to Scout activities in accordance with Mayor Angelo J. Rossi's proclamation designating it as Boy Scout Day.

The Scout-o-Rama was a feat in staging. Each boy had been thoroughly drilled in his signals. Green lights flashing from the wings meant, "Go ahead with the stunt You have plenty of time." Amber lights meant, "You have only one minute more to conclude your part." Red flashes ordered immediate clearance of the stage and stalls.

Everything was arranged in typical Scouting manner, with minutes split into halves and quarters. Precision marked this cavalcade of boys on stunt parade.

A fanfare of trumpets, followed by a scene showing unorganized boys trying to fit themselves into community way.

The first Scout camp on Brownsea Island, then the simple way in which Scouting first became known to America through a traveler's visit to England, served as prologues for the massed review of all 5,000 participants.

Then the Scouts got down to work. Cub dens for boys of pre-Scouting age exemplified backyard Scouting. Later, when the older Scouts got to work, there were trek cart races, in which the boys not only raced with their trek carts but were required in one event to assemble the carts.

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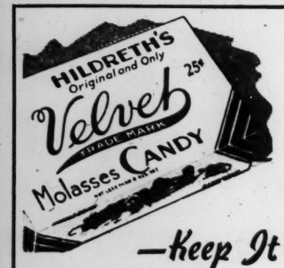

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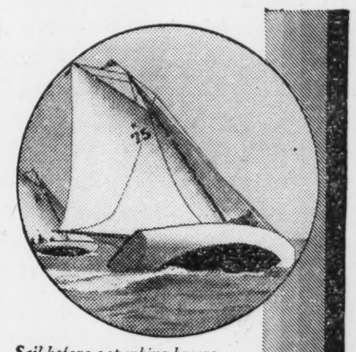

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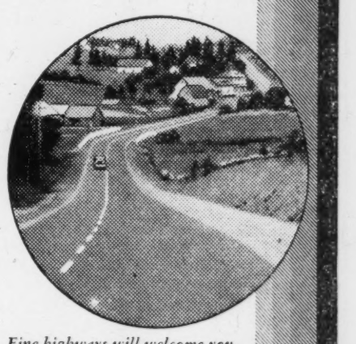

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How German Women And French See War

The role of women in the present war is clearly indicated by the contrast which exists in France and Germany today. Two accompanying articles indicate the basic relation which they hold to the task of carrying on the war.

In Germany:

By a Correspondent

German women appear to be a source of embarrassment to the Third Reich, both as members of the community and as wage-earners according to comments in the Nazi press these days.

Rationing, with its inevitable line-up for food supplies has evidently taxed the patience not only of the women-folk but also of the Government which appears to be annoyed at the German woman's reaction to this state of affairs.

"It is always the women," the National Zeitung (Essen) wrote recently, "who make things more difficult for their families and the German State. They pass like a hungry swarm of bees from one shop to another showing such a lack of discipline that the authorities will be compelled to take action against them."

The increased numbers of women in industry has also raised the problem of their pay, since the demand has been put forward that those women who have taken over jobs hitherto reserved for men should now be paid men's wages. Before the outbreak of war, women received from 10 to 40 per cent less than men in the industries in which they generally worked together.

But their demand of equal pay for equal work is not likely to succeed since the authorities contend that to agree would mean the collapse of the whole system of controlled wages, without which the Nazi economic system could not continue as at present.

In cases, too, where in addition to wages, women also get allowances for themselves and any families they may have because their husbands are on active service, it is anticipated that there will be large reductions. These will be proportionate to the salary or wages earned by the employed woman.

Labor conscription of women—other than those going through the ordinary Labor Service Corps—was greatly extended at the beginning of the war. It is also now used as a form of social discipline for women who complain about conditions, for example, the case of the woman who applied three times to the local authority for permission to get a new pair of riding breeches. On the third occasion, she was handed a sealed envelope. On opening it, she found it contained the name of a near-by factory, to which she had to report for duty the next morning.

In France:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A recent French decree-law, prompted by the shortage of labor power in the country, contemplates, under certain circumstances, the conscription of women for national service, especially in munitions factories. The legal groundwork for such a measure has existed for many years before the war. As far back as 1927 a law, proposed by the initiative of the well known statesman and former Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour, contained the following stipulation:

"All Frenchmen and residents of France without distinction of age or sex in time of war are liable to participate in the defense of the country or in the maintenance of its material life and morale."

In actual practice this Law was not followed up by any practical measures for training women for war tasks. It is only since the beginning of hostilities that women have been employed on a large scale in munitions industries and, still more, in replacing men who have been called from farm, store and workshop to go to the front.

With labor shortage, especially in agriculture, a serious problem, M. Charles Pomaret, Minister of Labor, in a recent interview explained at some length the measures which he was sponsoring to insure a maximum use of women in trades and industries. Certain lighter tasks in the war industries, those of messengers, wrappers, storekeepers, would, he suggested, be reserved largely for women.

In the beginning, voluntary methods of recruiting will be employed, according to M. Pomaret. A census is now being taken of women who are seeking work, the number of which is considerably increased because of the large number of wives of mobilized soldiers who find it difficult to support themselves and their children on the small allowances (from seven to twelve francs a day for themselves, with a smaller allowance for each child) which they receive from the Government. If voluntary recruiting fails, compulsion will be used.

The Minister declared that he had no fear regarding the ability of women to adapt themselves to new tasks and characterized women's capacity for industrial adaptation as "the miracle of this war." Although there has thus far been no conscription of women's labor the pressure of economic circumstances has brought women of many occupations into the munitions factories. Dressmakers, clerks, laundresses, domestic servants are now often to be found turning out shells. It is the testimony of many managers of the munitions factories that women show more adaptability than men at an unfamiliar trade.

There is an effort, so far as possible, to assign women workers to the jobs for which they are best suited by their former working habits. Those who are accustomed to sitting at sewing-machines or to other sedentary work are preferred for work which can be performed seated. Women who have been on their feet a good deal in their normal occupations are given the jobs which require standing or moving about.

Another problem of adaptation has been raised by the fact that, while many of the women seeking work are from Paris and other large cities, the munitions works are often located in small towns or in the country where they are safer against air attack. This has made necessary a careful census of available housing accommodation. In some cases, when this accommodation has been insufficient, special barracks have been built for the new women workers.

N. C. Springs Nucleus In Park-Ravine Plan

HALIFAX, N. C.—Plans are being made to include historic Magazine Springs in a public park and ravine garden somewhat similar to those at Palatka, Fla., according to members of the Halifax County Board of Commissioners.

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French Wages Affect Rate Of Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Low wage and salary scales prevailing in Europe make a difference in conditions important for the American public to consider before taking the compulsory sickness insurance of Europe as a necessarily desirable model for the United States, it is pointed out here by analysts of the French system.

Social insurance in general does convey a sense of security here which is especially prized because the general level of wages in France, as in almost all European countries, is substantially below the American level.

This means, observers add, that apart from a comparatively small well-to-do class, people tend to look to the State rather than to their own savings to see them through certain emergencies.

Talks with a number of insured persons indicate that the system is by no means universally popular. A familiar complaint is the amount of bureaucracy and red tape involved in its functioning. Every contribution blank must be taken to the post office and stamped at the time of the payment.

Long Line of Applicants

The obtaining of the approval for medical treatment from the social insurance bureau is a prolonged and wearisome process and often consumes the greater part of a day, because of the long lines of waiting applicants. This is not conducive to repose and tranquillity.

Excessive bureaucracy is a weak spot in French national life, as almost anyone who has lived in the country for any length of time can testify. And red tape inevitably accumulates in a huge system which embraces the greater part of the country's wage earners.

One also sometimes hears complaints from individuals who do not require medical treatment that under the existing system the healthy are taxed for the benefit of the sick.

And it is possible that, in some cases, the availability of medical attention at inconsiderable cost (apart from the payments, which are compulsory in any event) may conduce to excessive preoccupation with imaginary ailments, although the system of control by the bureau of social insurance is supposed to check and prevent malingering.

However, in France, sickness insurance has firmly established itself. There is no sign of any movement to abolish it. It is part of a general system of social insurance, including maternity benefits and old age and life insurance, which came into operation in 1928.

Designed for Low Incomes

Compulsion, however, only extends to the payments. There is no obligation to receive medical treatment, provided that the insured person does not wish to do so.

Sickness insurance here is primarily designed for the benefit of the low income groups. It was originally made applicable to persons whose annual incomes did not exceed 15,000 francs a year. After the repeated depreciations of the franc during the last few years this limit was raised to 30,000 francs. This is the equivalent of about $700 at current rates of exchange. If an employee receives a salary increase which takes him out of the 30,000 francs a year, or less, category, he loses his right to the benefits of sickness insurance.

Both employer and employee are required to contribute to the department of social insurance. The amount to be deducted from lower salaries is 4 per cent, with an equal contribution from the employer. There is, however, a maximum limit, of 60 francs a month (about $1.40) for these contributions.

Payments Limited to Half-Year

Anyone who wishes to claim benefit under this scheme may go to the physician of his choice. His certificate of illness must be countersigned by the social insurance bureau before benefit can be received. The patient is then reimbursed for 80 per cent of his expenses for physicians' fees, for medicines which are prescribed by the order of the physician, and for hospital care. Such payments may be continued for a maximum period of six months. They may be renewed for another six months after an interval of two months.

In the event of permanent invalidity a small pension is paid. This is 40 per cent of the annual salary in the case of persons who associated themselves with the insurance scheme before they were 30 years of age. If the beneficiary insured himself after his thirtieth year his pension is reduced by one thirtieth for every year between the thirtieth year and his age at the time of entering the insurance system.

An old-age pension of 40 per cent of the annual salary is provided for persons reaching the age of 60 who have participated in the insurance scheme for a minimum of 30 years. This pension is increased by 10 per cent in the case of persons who have brought up and cared for at least three children up to the age of 16.

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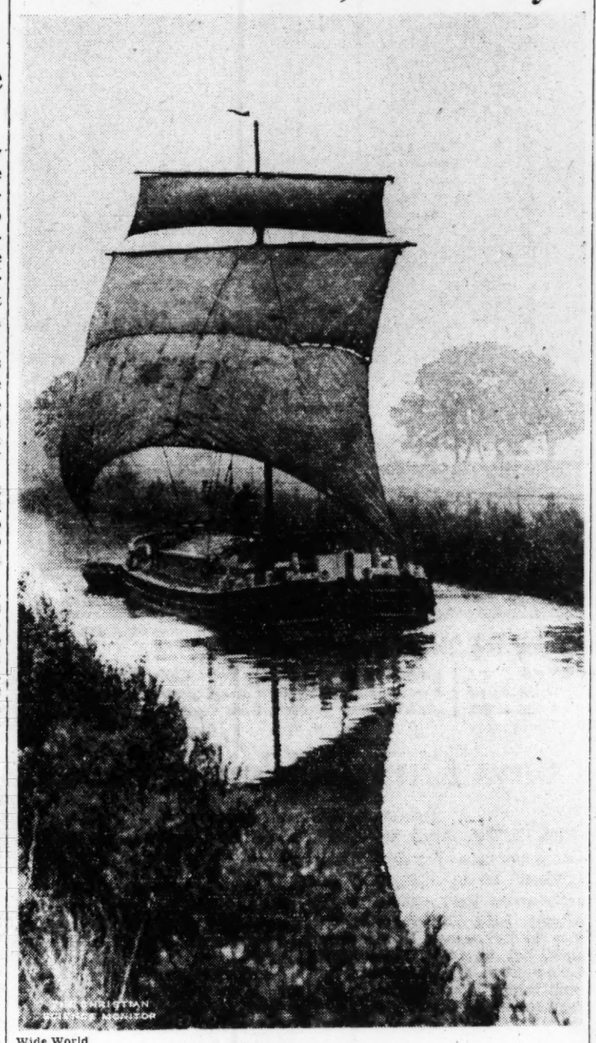

Wide World

English Rural Setting

This old barge, carrying seeds used in making cakes to feed cattle, makes a picturesque appearance as it sails slowly down the Yorkshire Canal at Driffield, England. The journey is about 28 miles and is made in a single day with favorable winds; but sometimes it takes a week. The barge operates between Driffield and Hull. In an effort to speed up traffic, the British Government is urging greater use of canal transportation. Photo passed by British censor.

Nazis Ban Foreign Words And Demand Pure German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—Signs may be found in all German post offices and railway stations saying: "Be considerate of your fellow citizen: avoid foreign words." In such ways the National Socialists carry their dislike of things foreign into the spoken and written language, attempting to complete the spiritual isolation of the German people from the rest of Europe and bring them back to a strong consciousness of their Germanism.

Yet it is no easy matter for the philological chauvinists to draw an exact line between foreign and Germanic words. The word "Uhr," (hour), for example, looks and sounds like a German word, but it is of Latin origin from "hora." Since the Germans have no distaste for the ancient Latins, and since "Uhr" has long been in the language and has no German equivalent, it is called a "Lehnwort" (borrowed word) instead of a "Fremdwort" (foreign word) and is accepted in the German family of words.

Other words—for example, "Cousin"—which are obviously of foreign origin, and have a German equivalent—in this instance, "Vetter"—are banned from good National Socialistic society.

When philological party members from North Germany go to Vienna, they find not only a less militaristic spirit but also a dialect full of foreign words and expressions—a deplorable condition for the true Nazi.

Many foreign words in Vienna, particularly those of French origin, have come to be so much at home that they no longer count as foreign. In defiance of all etymological laws the French "Sauce," for example, appeals to the Viennese ear as being real Viennese, whereas the German "Tunke" for sauce sounds, distinctly foreign. Likewise the foreign word "Idee" (idea) is more at home in Vienna than the German "Gedanke." The Viennese prefers "Melange" for breakfast to the German "Milchkaffee" and "Komfortabel" to "Bequem."

The traditional political affiliations of Prussia and of Austria have had their influence upon the language. To the Berliner, who in the course of history has looked more to Russia as a political ally, the Russian "Droschke" for carriage sounds like a German word and has been completely "naturalized." Vienna, which has been more closely connected politically with France, has used the French "Fiaker," without feeling that it is foreign.

But, in any case, the last picturesque "fiaker" has disappeared from Viennese streets.

There are other difficulties in carrying out Germany's linguistic doctrines. Some Germanizations of foreign words are long and awkward. If one calls on a busy street for a "Fahrpreisanzeigerdroschke," instead of a taxi, it is quite possible that the taxi will have disappeared from sight before the word has been completely uttered. Some foreign words, such as "interessant," cannot be exactly translated.

The defenders of foreign words say that a language is a living thing and cannot be guided in its growth by the dictates of linguistic nationalists. A foreign word when accepted in a language ceases to be a foreign word and becomes infused with the very nature of those who adopt it. It expresses shades of meaning which cannot be expressed otherwise.

The Austrians say "Bravour," a word of French origin, for courage. The North Germans maintain that the Austrians could just as well say "Mut," a word of Germanic origin. But the Austrians feel that "Bravour" expresses their enthusiastic and rather dramatic type of courage, whereas the German "Mut" expresses the discipline and sense of duty of the German soldier.

Similar differences in shades of meaning are found between "Gasthof" and "Hotel," "Nachtmahl" and "Souper," "Gelaender" and "Terrain," "Familie" and "Geblüt."

Often the substitution of a Germanic word for a foreign one causes loss of the familiar sound which a word has acquired and of the shade of meaning it expresses.

The Hakenkreuz, a National Socialist paper, writes:

"Foreign words should be avoided by all citizens, as they are the earmark of a privileged society which no longer exists in the Third Reich, and express the difference between more cultivated and less cultivated members of the community. In our language, the foreign word is a luxury, just as whipped cream is a luxury in our diet." The late General Ludendorff pointed out that the words "international" and "pacifistic" have no Germanic equivalents and represent conceptions foreign to the German spirit.

Substratosphere Trips Indicated For South Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 20 (AP)—The South African Railways and Harbors Administrations signed a contract yesterday with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif., for a fleet of airliners costing £500,000.

The order includes 13 Lodestars carrying 14 passengers, in addition to the 16 already ordered, and two Excaliburs with 30-passenger capacity.

The purchase of Excalibur planes was believed to envisage substratosphere flights which would materially reduce the transit time between South Africa and other Empire points.

The Excalibur, developed by Pan American Airways, cruises at a speed of 300 miles an hour at an altitude of 40,000 feet.

Labor Council Vote Expels Communists

TORONTO, April 20 (AP)—The Toronto District Labor Council decided by a vote of 122 to 58 April 18 to expel from its floor all delegates who are members of the Communist Party.

Henceforth prospective members must take oaths which include the statement that they are not members of the Communist Party.

The question of permitting known Communists to remain in the Labor Council had caused periodic clashes for the past year or so.

British Ready To Talk Pact With Soviets

Continued from Page 1

they can force the Germans to take delivery by expensive and restricted overland routes.

They can also enter the Russian market as buyers in competition with Germany.

Bessarabian Issue Deferred

This is a possibility which is expected to come more and more into the picture during these next few months if the Soviet's diplomatic policy follows the outline of the Soviet's intentions as sketched by Mr. Molotoff. The Soviet Foreign Minister disclaimed any intention of attacking Turkey, Iran, or Afghanistan, and incidentally India. He declared his desire for friendly relations with Norway and Sweden. While maintaining the Russian claim against Bessarabia, he expressly stated that it was not intended to press Rumania to surrender it by force of arms.

Thus, while Russia's policy remains as peaceful as Mr. Molotoff's protestation, there is physically no part of the world where the Allies and Russia can come into hostile contact.

Most judges are convinced that, at any rate for the time being, the Soviet Union is not inclined toward adventure. If the Finnish figures are accurate, the Russians lost more than 400 airplanes, and more than 1,500 tanks during the Russian-Finnish war. In addition, they used vast quantities of material, including oil. Prudent policy necessitates all these losses being replaced before a fresh attack is launched. In the interim, the prospect of Russian aggression is much reduced. So, too, is the German prospect of receiving Russia's surplus output of war material.

Good Effect on Balkans

The immediate effect of this state of affairs on the diplomatic situation has been a remarkable increase in the confidence of the Balkan States that they may after all be able to keep out of the war. They have noted on the one hand with relief that Mr. Molotoff declined by implication the German proposal for a Russo-German-Italian guarantee of Balkan security, and on the other with satisfaction, the steadily growing strength of Allied forces in the Near East. Whereas this latter factor was denounced by Mr. Molotoff as causing "a very suspicious hubbub," it is regarded by the Balkan States as an important addition to their security. They believe that if they were attacked by anybody, Gen. Maxime Weygand's Near East army would immediately come to their help.

Evidence of this is seen in the growing independence of the Balkan States in their attitude toward Germany. Relieved, anyhow temporarily, of the menace of Russia and backed by an Allied army several hundred thousand strong, they feel somewhat less apprehensive of being overrun by Germany. In the past few weeks, Yugoslavia and Rumania have openly advertised the dispatch of trading missions to London, whereas two months ago Greece kept its mission secret until the negotiations had been concluded. Furthermore, in spite of German pressure, British trade with all the Balkan countries and with Hungary is steadily increasing. A similar movement of opinion is also traceable in other spheres. Thus when the German radio announced in late March that British terrorists had caused explosions in the Rumanian oil fields, the Rumanian Government immediately issued an official denial—something it would not have dared to do publicly a few months previously.

Near East Threat Denied

Russia's suspicions of the Allies Near Eastern army are of course dismissed in London as groundless. It is emphasized that the force has been organized for defensive, not aggressive, purposes. Similarly, it is strenuously denied that there is any intention of sending Allied naval forces into the Black Sea to interfere with ships carrying Russian oil to Constanta and Varna en route for Germany.

Any such move, it is pointed out, would be directly contraverting the Montreux (Straits) Convention which only allows Turkey to permit the passage of foreign warships through the Dardanelles in defense of the covenants of the League or of a special treaty to which Turkey is a party. The League Covenant is at present in abeyance and no special engagement exists. Russian fears are therefore held to be greatly exaggerated.

At present, Russia comes into the positive side of this picture mainly in connection with the Far East. Soviet ships are known to be taking goods from Mexico and other American countries on Germany's behalf.

Two Courses of Action

There are two ways of stopping this trade. One is that begun tentatively at the beginning of the year, namely, diverting Soviet ships en route for Vladivostok and taking them to Hong Kong or Saigon. The other is a war-trade agreement with the U. S. S. R. by which the latter in exchange for economic benefits received from the Allies undertakes to curtail supplies to Germany to or near peacetime levels.

The first method is difficult to apply for various reasons, of which the three chief are, first, the inadequacy of British naval forces in the Far East; second, the uncertainties of Prize Court procedure which necessitates proving that the seized goods are destined for Germany, and, thirdly, the danger of arousing the susceptibilities of Japan near the shores of which the Soviet merchantmen have to be intercepted.

Canada Is to Take Census Next Year in Spite of War

OTTAWA, April 20 (CP)—War or peace, the decennial census of Canada will be taken on schedule in 1941. Officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are busy preparing for the counting of heads and the compilation of hundreds of volumes of figures which give a complete picture of the growth of Canada in wealth and population.

On June 2, 1941, some 16,000 enumerators will start ringing doorbells from coast to coast, asking questions and filling in the answers on big sheets of paper.

They will count, not only the men, women, and children in Canada, but the horses, cows, pigs, sheep, and poultry. They will note racial origin, religion, occupation, age, wages, employment or lack of employment, livestock and acreage in crop on farms.

The 16,000 enumerators will work under approximately 250 commissioners, each in charge of a census district, which is about the same thing as an electoral district for the Federal Parliament.

Many to Get Jobs

Back in Ottawa some 1,100 extra employees will be assembled to aid the permanent staff of the Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in assembling and totaling results of the census.

Population of Canada at the last census in 1931 was 10,376,000. Since then it has been increasing at the rate of about 100,000 a year, according to estimates based on births and deaths, immigration and emigration. So the next census probably will show a population of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000.

Most notable changes will be shown in the increases in particular districts, cities, and towns. The mining area of northwestern Quebec, for instance, will report many thousands of people where there were only hundreds in 1931.

Canada's governmental machinery hinges on the census at several vital points. The British North America Act provides that the census must be taken every 10 years, that after each census there shall be a redistribution of the representation of the country in Parliament, based on the census.

Some Expand, Some Shrink

This means that areas which increase in population obtain more members of the House of Commons, sometimes at the expense of areas which remain stationary or decrease. Thus some constituencies will be merged or enlarged after 1941, while others will become smaller as new ones are created.

The subsidies payable to provincial governments by the Federal Government also are based, in part, on the census. The larger the population of a province the larger the subsidy it gets.

The British North America Act also requires a census every five years in the Prairie Provinces for the purpose of computing the subsidies payable to them. In 1936 the suggestion was advanced that this special western census be dropped as an ecomony measure, but the Provinces concerned protested and the Dominion had no choice but to proceed with it.

Australia Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The attainment by Australia of a population of 7,000,000 at the end of February was the occasion both for speculations and for warnings It has taken the Commonwealth 15 years to acquire its last million. The low birthrate of 18 per 1,000 is, fortunately, accompanied by a low fatality rate, the net effect being a relatively high rate of natural increase.

The Commonwealth Statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson, estimates that, given a continuance of the present birth-rate and the present immigration rate of 8,000 to 10,000 yearly, a population of 8,000,000 will be attained by Australia in 1953; but after the maximum of 8,900,000 has been reached between 1970 and 1980, he says, the population of the Commonwealth is likely to decline rapidly, owing to its large proportion of elderly people, unless both births and immigrants increase.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, now Attorney General of the Commonwealth, has been warning his compatriots for years of the grave outlook implicit in Australia's low birth-rate. Before the last war, he recalls, Australia's birthrate was nearly 2 per cent. The decline since then represents a loss of population so great as to make the 60,000 Australians lost in the last war a negligible fraction of the Commonwealth's total loss of people.

Australia is expected to receive a large influx of immigrants, not only from Great Britain but also from other countries. The Government had hoped to obtain Dutch and Swiss farmers as immigrants but its plans were interrupted by the outbreak of war. Meanwhile, there is a move to attach less weight to the fact that its population is 98 per cent of British stock. An infusion of foreign blood, it is believed, would be a most invigorating influence.

Netherlands Indies to Order More War Goods in America

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies, which have heard the echoes of Europe's war, obtained licenses during March to export $439,863 worth of war materials from the United States.

The State Department, releasing export figures yesterday, said the Indies' applications in March ran their first quarter total to $830,701.

Norway, now an Anglo-German battlefield, obtained delivery of $1,053,521 worth of war supplies, virtually all during the month.

Great Britain and France, which appeared to have been holding back until they were permitted to buy new airplane types just now released for export, slacked off sharply in their March applications.

In March, France obtained export licenses for only $546,145 of war materials and Great Britain for $2,224,221.

This was partly balanced, however, by large totals for licenses to the British Dominions, particularly Canada, which received licenses during the month valued at $15,765,915—almost entirely for warplanes.

Of the other British Dominions, Australia received licenses for $1,647,877, and New Zealand for $1,916,870.

China continued its renewed policy of placing war orders here, obtaining licenses for $3,149,346, making a total for the first three months of the year of $7,274,690.

The total of licenses granted in March was $27,016,887, much below the average set in the first two months. The total licenses issued in the first quarter were for $170,125,821.

France obtained actual delivery of war equipment in March of $11,883,054, and Great Britain, $594,958.

Sweden obtained arms licenses totaling $587,771—a total for the quarter of $2,047,809.

Total actual exports of war supplies in March were $17,481,990, bringing the total for the first quarter to $61,041,791.

Britain Plows at Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In many parts of the country on these early nights the beam of shielded headlights is tracing a course backward and forward across rolling British farmland. Behind each pencil of light is a tractor and plow, one of hundreds that are working throughout the 24 hours of each day to enable farmers to complete the plowing of their extra acres.

A phenomenally hard winter, which made field work impossible for weeks together, has brought unexpected difficulties in the great campaign to make Britain less dependent upon foreign food. Thanks to the fact that the country is well supplied with tractors, however, much leeway will shortly be made up, and 2,000,000 more acres will be under cultivation this year than last.

To meet the demand for machines capable of working at night as well as in the day on vital work, one well-known British agricultural tractor is now being supplied with full electric lighting equipment, if required.

Although the official headlamp mask is not required for tractors, the lights must be controlled in the manner specified in the Lighting (Restrictions) Order, 1940. Reflectors must be removed or otherwise rendered ineffective, and the lenses of both headlamps and the rear lamp must be "blacked out" so that the area through which light is emitted does not exceed that of a circle three inches in diameter. All lamps must be directed downward and so screened that the ground is not illuminated at a distance greater than 20 yards from the tractor in any direction. Not more than two lights may show forward, and not more than one to the rear.

Georgia Alumni Offer Scholarships Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — For the seventh consecutive year college graduates of Georgia are offered a $300 scholarship at the Harvard University School of Business Administration, by the Atlanta Alumni Club of that school.

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Low Countries Head Toward Customs Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Conclusion of a customs union between Belgium and The Netherlands, which are about equal in financial strength and economic potentialities, is being openly advocated by men in prominent and responsible positions in both countries.

The name "customs union" is avoided, but the close economic co-operation and commercial ties envisaged between the Low Countries are tantamount to just such an arrangement.

Frans van Cauwelaert, Belgian Minister of State and President of the Belgian Second Chamber, recently addressed leading Netherlands businessmen at Maastricht on the "Economic Rapprochement between The Netherlands and Belgium."

Mr. van Cauwelaert explained that the problem of economic rapprochement, even in its most positive form as a customs union, is not just a product of the pressure of recent years. In 1869, it was proposed by the then Foreign Minister, Frère Orban, and laid before The Netherlands Government for examination. Frère Orban had first, with great determination, put an end to the persistent pressure to which he had been exposed in the efforts of the imperial government of France to bind Belgium closer to that country by means of a customs union. He saw in an economic union between Belgium and The Netherlands not only a natural enlargement of each country's commercial sphere, but likewise a solidifying of Belgium's political independence.

Then War Came

The plan was pigeonholed. Then came the World War, and the first attempt at the plan's realization was after 1918 and is remembered as the Agreement of Ouchy.

This agreement was not intended to be limited to The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, Mr. van Cauwelaert pointed out, admittance to it being open to any power subscribing to its conditions. But even in its original, limited form it was capable of becoming an important steppingstone in the history of economic co-operation.

The Ouchy Agreement bore no fruit, partly due to the increasingly critical conditions and partly because the British Government opposed an arrangement which it regarded as antagonistic to the principle of "the most favored nation" as applied by both countries in their trade treaties.

Nevertheless, attempts persisted and a Netherlands-Belgian Commission for research into the subject was founded at Brussels on April 8, 1938.

The outbreak of war has suddenly strengthened opinion in both countries to a remarkable degree. Eelco N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, has said without reserve: "Economic collaboration has become an urgent matter now that trade with other countries is confronted with obstacles."

Distinction Seen

Mr. van Cauwelaert, however, maintains that a solid distinction should be drawn between actual war economy and measures of a more permanent nature.

In his view one of the first difficulties to be faced, because it is a particularly concrete one, is the regulation of competition and of practical co-operation between the great seaports of both countries.

Mr. van Cauwelaert further states that the problem of traffic policy is not confined to the Scheldt and to the junction of that river with the Rhine, but includes also that of the Maas Canal and of ways and means for facilitating transport between and by the Low Countries. It would not, he says, be wise to minimize the difficulties of this problem.

Temporary circumstances are favorable to closer mutual co-operation in colonial trade, especially as regards the supply of all sorts of raw materials, he adds.

Mutual Industrial Policy

Prof. H. C. J. H. Gelissen, former Netherlands Minister of Industry and Trade, and well-known engineer, is active in proposing a plan for a mutual constructive industrial policy for the Low Countries. He invites negotiators no longer to sit on opposite sides of the table, but next to each other, and to go into the question whether industrial undertakings in common cannot be called into existence. He declares that there are a number of commercial and industrial activities for which each country separately is too restricted, but which, by united efforts might become sources of joint prosperity.

Mr. van Cauwelaert, with some reservations, is backing Professor Gelissen. With a view to arousing the spirit of enterprise for such a comprehensive and exacting undertaking as Professor Gelissen proposes, Mr. van Cauwelaert maintains that each country should legislate to prepare the way for co-operation on a large scale. The realization of these provisions presupposes, he points out, that in each country there is a well-developed and solid will to economic co-operation.

A further question that Mr. van Cauwelaert and his supporters are asking is, "How comes it that, since the recommendations made by a commission a score and 10 years ago, so little attention has been given to the lowering and simplification of our mutual telephone and telegraph tariffs?"

The desirability of mutual touristic activity is also being pressed. Here Belgium lags behind The Netherlands.

Professor Gelissen rounds off the picture by pointing out that there is every chance that, after the war, large economic units will be formed and small countries will be forced either to seek strength in themselves or to join with one of the large units. Situated among such groups they would exercise more influence if united. Therefore, he stresses that it is important to arrive as soon as possible at economic co-operation, a co-operation which will carry with it close political co-operation.

Stephen Decatur Birthsite Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Md., April 20—Erected in a peach orchard within the corporate limits here, far from the scene of the exploits which made his name outstanding among American naval heroes, a stone monument bearing a bronze tablet marking the birthplace of Stephen Decatur, was dedicated today, under sponsorship of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, the Berlin Businessmen's Association and the Berlin-Ocean City Lions Club.

The monument, a giant boulder, has been erected on the spot where once stood the cabin home of the elder Stephen Decatur and his young Irish wife, Ann Pine. The American naval hero's parents moved to the comparative peace and quiet of the Maryland peninsula from Philadelphia, in 1779, to escape the violence and disorder of the Pennsylvania city, which at that time was occupied by Lord Howe's British Grenadiers.

Young Stephen Decatur, who later was to become a commodore in the United States Navy and who won lasting fame in the Tripolitan War and in the War of 1812, was born in the new cabin home on January 5, 1779.

Philadelphia First In Fire Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Philadelphia has been selected by the National Fire Waste Contest Committee in Washington as the honor city in Class 1 for cities of more than 500,000 population in the annual national fire waste contest This is the second successive year that the Chamber of Commerce Fire Prevention Committee has received the honor in competition with more than 300 cities.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen for the grand award in Class 2; Hartford, Conn., led in Class 3; Lakewood, Ohio, in Class 4; Parkersburg, W. Va., in Class 5, and Ridgewood, N. J., in Class 6.

Focal Point of War in the North

Norwegian Travel Information from International

Peacetime View of the Norwegian Port of Trondheim

The Germans are trying to hold, the Allies and Norwegians to recapture, this important point on the coast at the mouth of the Nid River. The town has sizable industries, including the manufacture of machinery, spirits, tobacco, and cordage. There are also ship yards and sugar refineries. Its chief exports are herring, wood and woodenware, and fish oil. The town has wide streets and well-built homes. Its Academy of Science, founded in 1760, has a library of 110,000 volumes. North of the town, in the fjord, is the fortified island of Munkholmen.

British Blockade Encounters Nazi Tricks in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A British fleet shuttling between South American ports in the long grind of blockade duty, seeking to throttle Nazi trade, but forced to show great restraint because of the activity of local German populations is pictured by Capt. W. E. Parry, commander of the victorious cruiser Achilles, in a report on the work of his ship published by the New Zealand Government.

Captain Parry, who presented the report when his ship returned to Devonport naval base here for a refit after her battle with the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, claims that in spite of German efforts to create incidents between South American States and the British Navy most cordial relations exist.

The Achilles' commander told of patrol work in a maze of rumor. Reports of German merchantmen being about to sail, or fueling or loading freight were numerous. So were stories of U-boats having been sighted or British freighters attacked.

"Many of these tales were obviously spread to keep us guessing," said Captain Parry. "We retaliated by keeping the enemy guessing, too. We never repeated our movements, called at a port and then disappeared for several days, showed ourselves moving in one direction and then hastened off in another."

German Tricks Charged

During these maneuvers they often had to meet and defeat German tricks, said the Captain's report. They sighted one German freighter when she was inside territorial waters and about to anchor in a neutral port. Entering the same port, the Achilles sent off a boat in which young seamen were being taught to row.

The boat moved around the German ship, the sailors photographed her. Later the Achilles was visited by the British Consul with news that the Germans had complained a machine gun had been trained on them from the row boat.

German propaganda Captain Parry calls "active and unscrupulous." He revealed an incident aimed at involvement of Britain and Chile. The British Ambassador to Chile was handed an official complaint that the Achilles had stopped and boarded a Chilean ship inside territorial waters outside Corral, port of Valparaiso. Actually, said Captain Parry, his cruiser did not show herself at that port until the ship was tied up. German influence he calls very strong in Corral.

Conditions in which warships may visit neutral ports are regulated by international law. Though the rules governing visits are clear and widely accepted their interpretation depends on local authorities. This means it is important to keep on the right side of neutrals, says the captain's report, and it must also be remembered that the neutral is in the position of having to apply the rules impartially to both belligerents.

Conduct of Crew Praised

Nevertheless, Captain Parry claims the States the harbors of which were visited by the cruiser Achilles were not more neutral than necessary. In the larger countries he reports a more strict and impartial attitude. In the smaller countries things were different.

In Valparaiso, where permission was given the cruiser to stop over for three days for necessary repairs, the Chilean naval officers "having once satisfied their consciences, showed genuine and spontaneous friendliness" and the director of naval services, a vice-admiral, returned the official call in person, "a most unusual honor for a ship commanded by a captain."

As the ship left port the Chilean naval port captain praised the conduct of the crew and told of having seen local Germans trying without success to provoke enlisted men in the street.

In "a certain small country" where the cruiser called for a few hours, the local officials were entertained at a party on board the cruiser and before she left they were talking about her as "our ship" and the British Navy as "our navy."

Allied Sympathy Predominates

Captain Parry figures that the South American States, as a whole, hope for an Allied victory, though they are subjected to intensive Nazi propaganda.

On both coasts of the continent, he points out, British ships are operating thousands of miles from their bases and therefore to some extent dependent on neutrals for fresh provisions and for recreation for members of the crews. A hostile attitude by the South American governments would make operations difficult.

"This forces us to observe the neutrality regulations strictly, and to take every precaution not to offend susceptibilities which are often rather sensitive," said Captain Parry. "So far we have succeeded in keeping on the right side of these charming and friendly people. This is largely due to the popularity of Admiral Sir Henry Harwood" (commander of the squadron which whipped the Graf Spee) "who for the last three years has been the Commodore commanding the South America division of the British navy."

Nazis Give Rumania Arms And Planes in Trade Pact

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 20 (AP)—Germany has agreed to send huge quantities of munitions and squadrons of fighting planes to Rumania in return for Rumanian concessions in an amendment to their trade treaty which was signed at noon today.

It was learned the amendment to the existing five-year trade treaty provides terms of the agreement will be extended to the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate and German-occupied Poland when Germany drops trade barriers between those areas and the Reich.

Trade experts said this means huge contracts which Rumania had with former Czechoslovakia, its ally in the defunct Little Entente, would be continued with the Nazis on terms very favorable to Rumania.

Rumania also agreed to fulfill wheat contracts signed with Germany prior to the Rumanian embargo on wheat exports.

Dr. Karl Clodius, the Reich's ace trade negotiator, was learned to have signed contracts the day before the embargo for 20,000,000 marks ($800,000) worth of wheat this year.

Germany confirmed Rumanian contracts with the Skoda munitions works, in former Czechoslovakia, and agreed to speed up deliveries.

Outside the formal treaty, a gentlemen's agreement pledged the Reich to send 100 Messerschmidt pursuit planes to Rumania and it was said further planes also would be sent.

The Germans were forced to forego their demands for an increase in the value of the mark in relation to the Rumanian lei, and the Rumanian negotiators were equally adamant, it was learned, in rejecting Nazi attempts to increase their monthly oil quota of 130,000 tons.

The Rumanians were understood to have told the German Legation that it was useless to discuss oil export since the Reich has been unable to transport even her present quota because of a lack of transport facilities.

Hotel Costs Set For World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A survey of 30 hotels in the midtown area shows that there will be about 20,000 rooms available for New York World's Fair visitors with every type of budget, Jean Suits, Chairman of the Hotels of Times Square, has announced. Mr. Suits said one hotel would have a minimum charge of $1.25 for a single room; six will operate at $1.50; one at $1.75; seven at $2; 11 at $2.50; three at $3 and one at $3.50. Minimum rates for double rooms will range from $2 to $2.50.

"Food prices will be correspondingly moderate," Mr. Suits added. "In almost any one of our hotels a luncheon can be had for 55 cents and a dinner for $1."

An information bureau for World's Fair visitors has been set up at 127 West Forty-third Street here.

Canadian Ship Lines Hire Strikebreakers

TORONTO (AP) — Ten major Canadian shipowners were hiring nonunion crews for 285 vessels tied up in Great Lakes ports from Lakehead to Quebec by a five-day-old strike of 4,500 members of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

Ships began moving with new crews early on April 19. The strike situation was marked by a clash between pickets and strike sympathizers at Sarnia, Ontario. Provincial, municipal, and county police escorted the nonunion men through picket lines and helped them aboard two vessels.

In pre-strike negotiations, the shipowners started with an offer of a $5-a-month wage increase, then raised this to $7.50, and offered to accept the ruling of a conciliation board on all the other points of disagreement.

Danes Dispute Allied Right To Interfere With Ships

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Denmark maintained today that its 700-ship merchant fleet is entitled to sail the seas unmolested by the Allies, and cited international law to back its stand.

The Danish Shipping Committee, which has studied the problem since Germany's invasion of the little Scandinavian country on April 9, declared it could not recognize the validity, "under international law," of the British contention that Danish vessels are prizes of war and subject to seizure.

The Committee contended that the invasion gave Germany no right or power over Danish vessels outside the invaded territory, and these ships therefore were free of any belligerent status.

On the other hand, the British Ministry of Shipping, while holding firm to its view that the Danish tonnage was technically of enemy character, expressed a desire to treat Danes and Danish shipowners as "friends." The Ministry expressed hope for an agreement providing for the employment of Danish ships to the mutual benefit of "shipowners, American and other neutral shippers and charterers, and the Allied Governments."

Since the war spread to Scandinavia, Danish ships have been ordered to neutral harbors and it appeared that they would remain in them pending further study of the problem.

Battle Off Coast of Narvik Described by British Officer

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Petty Officer Edward Baggley of the British destroyer Hardy described the first battle of Narvik, on April 10, in which the destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hardy run aground.

In a blinding snowstorm, Mr. Baggley said, the Hardy led four other destroyers up Narvik Fjord just after midnight.

Then, after nearly running aground, they went into action.

"We sighted our targets and out came our torpedoes," Mr. Baggley related. "There were so many ships there, both warships and cargo ships, that it was impossible to miss them.

"The gunnery officer spotted a German destroyer and we opened fire.

"The signalman said the first salvo went straight through her bows.

"The German ship opened fire with her pom-poms, thinking she was being attacked from the air. Either our gunfire or our torpedoes set fire to the jetty.

"Then we went around a bend, the other destroyers following and firing their torpedoes. The gunners then had a dim outline at which to fire.

"We altered our course and found three German destroyers and concentrated the fire of all our destroyers on those three.

"The enemy replied. We altered our course again and the other ships wheeled around and then we sighted two more German ships on the other side of the Fjord on our port bow.

"Two German destroyers tried to head us off from the exit and a salvo fell on us.

"From this time on the other ships carried on independently.

"We lost all headway and gradually drifted toward the beach. One of our guns was still firing as we went aground. We let off our final torpedo.

"Then the order, 'abandon ship' was given and with just rubber lifebelts on we swam a hundred yards to shore."

Revisionists in Hungary Calmed by War Threat

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Nothing indicates more the local realization of the gravity of the Southeastern European situation than the change of tone in even the most extreme revisionist groups of this country.

It has never been the endeavor of many persons here to couple "tolerance" with "Transylvania" or "Rumania" in the same sentence Since the Treaty of Trianon placed somewhere around 1,500,000 Hungarians within Rumanian frontiers, bitterness has grown until recently to an extent comparable with that fanned up on far more major issues.

Though Rumania has, quite frankly, made epic attempts to make new "colonies" at home—Budapest propaganda has continued to churn the hackneyed songs of ill-treatment and discontent.

The terms of the argument did not beat about many bushes. The return of the whole of Transylvania was Hungary's terms; the retention of the whole of Transylvania was Rumania's.

It has surprised many, therefore, to find a rapid and noticeable planing down in the last months.

Support for Rational Plan

Reports came first from Belgrade, echoed from the lobbies of the Balkan Entente Conference. Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, was credited with having stayed in the same room with persons who were suggesting a modified settlement of the minorities and territorial problems of Greater Rumania. Mild incredulity was the reception given to this news, but it was apparently true. Even though Mr. Gafencu's departure from Bucharest for the Conference was significantly coincident with Rumanian press claims of the invulnerability of "Carol's Dyke" along the extant Hungarian frontier, Mr. Gafencu's attitude to the moderate revisionist clique at Belgrade was—though diplomatically aloof—attentive.

Today even greater amazement is occasioned by the growing influence of supporters of a new and rational plan for the solution of one of the most thorny inter-State problems of the Continent.

The astonishment is greater because the platform from which it is addressed is that of the unyielding bellicosity of Budapest.

Exchange of Border Strips

Briefly, it comprises an appeal for the investigation of means to revise disputed boundaries on a basis of the appropriation and surrender of ethnic border strips.

"There can be no doubt," says a leading Hungarian advocate of the scheme, "that the acknowledgment of the primary importance of the ethnic principle means that all the frontier territories, the majority of whose inhabitants are of the same race as the people of the neighboring State, must be reallotted and united in a common State. This principle must not be deviated from except where fundamental considerations of security—e.g. a natural geographical frontier—make such deviation absolutely indispensable."

This is admittedly no new inspiration. But the flaw which has prevented its experiment so far has been the obvious probability that by embracing a minority into its neighboring mother-State territorially, a fresh minority would be created of nationals of the deprived country.

This time, however, an elaboration of the idea presupposes and protects against that situation arising.

Process of Repatriation

A serious investigation is projected to scrutinize the possibility of repatriating the national minorities still left under foreign rule. It is suggested that this process of repatriation would be effected—with the approval of the persons concerned—on the basis of reciprocal agreements between the two States involved, it being stipulated that the minorities to be thus transferred should be present in practically equal numbers in the two States.

The difficulty of national minorities which could not be transferred is also met. These people, living mostly in territorially closed enclaves within a foreign State, would be given the measure of territorial autonomy to which their numerical strength, their economic, cultural or other importance and their historical past entitle them. The practical application of this point of the scheme would undoubtedly be the most delicate, but its promoters are not without optimism.

There are other details embellishing these principal motives. Actually neither the details nor the principal motives are of urgent interest in themselves. Their lesson, and their illumination on the new trend of tolerant thought in Southeastern Europe is of the most immediate importance.

In the situation as a whole, the observer, after reading the grave uneasiness which has occasioned a rigid Hungary and an intransigeant Rumania to listen in more calmly to each other's more modified approaches, finds restoration of satisfied equilibrium in the Danube Basin brought appreciably nearer. He remembers Thrace and the historic, frictionless exchange of Turko-Greek populations, and his hopes rise.

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Washington Sideglances

Would Roosevelt order painting of Hoover for the White House if he chose to run again?—Hint of regard for chic hat style crept into the D. A. R. Congress—Republican River keeps its name.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Sure Sign?: High-powered news interpreters in the Capital have been accused of missing the best straw in the third-term wind—President Roosevelt's recent request to Congress for $2,500 to have former President Hoover's portrait painted for the White House.

"You know Mr. Roosevelt would never live with that picture for four years," said a high-up Republican recently.

Tempting Terms: Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts is full of stories with which he attempts to depict New Deal profligacy to his colleagues in the House.

His latest was about a man who went into a clothing store and reminded the proprietor that his son had owed him $20 on a suit for three years.

"Yes, do you want to pay it?" inquired the haberdasher.

"No," came the reply. "I want one on the same terms."

No. 1 Transient: The census taker caught up with Mrs. Roosevelt the night of April 8—the time set by the Census Bureau for counting "homeless Americans."

Mrs. Roosevelt was in a San Francisco hotel.

Despite the publicity given the visit recently paid on her husband by the census taker, the San Francisco enumerator made her fill out a special blank saying her return had been made at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

Presidential Aim: The wild pitch with which President Roosevelt opened the 1940 baseball season produced two souvenirs instead of one.

First was the ball that finally landed at the feet of a Washington policeman, much to the disgust of catchers on the Washington and Boston teams.

The second was a newspaper photographer's camera smashed by the caroming ball, thrown by the one-time manager of the Groton team.

Long-suffering: The 350 young women pages with their white wardrobes are an integral part of every D. A. R. congress. Some of them traverse several miles a day in errands. The President-General's four pages go everyplace with her, are trained to rise when she rises.

Imagine the shock, then, to one page's loyalty when she opened a "very important" note after a long and unavailing attempt to deliver it. It read: "My dear, do look at Mrs. Magna's hat. Isn't it lovely!"

Democratic Gibe: Every once in a while the name of the Republican River pops up in Congress, usually in connection with a flood control bill.

"I think some ladies met one time in an effort to change the name of that river on the ground that it was not romantic," Democratic Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma told the Senate the other day. "One fellow—a Democrat—got up and opposed the renaming of the river. He argued that it was narrow; it was crooked; it was dry part of time—and the name Republican River was retained."

Welles Honored for Fostering Good Will

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Leo S. Rowe
Director of Pan American Union

Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

Frederick E. Hasler
President, Pan-American Society of New York

At this recent ceremony in Washington, Mr. Welles received the gold medal of the Pan-American Society of New York for his contribution to good will among the American Republics. The event was a part of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union. Mr. Hasler made the presentation for the New York Society, while the Director of the Union looked on.

Objectors Act To Save Goats From Bombing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20—Opposition to the proposal by the War Department to use live goats for a test of the destructive power of Lester P. Barlow's liquid oxygen-carbon explosive at the Aberdeen Proving Ground has developed to a point here where every effort will be made to prevent the experiment.

The opposition has already gone into the Circuit Court through an action filed in Towson, Md., by Popular Pets, a magazine published in Chicago, Ill., asking that Mr. Barlow or his agents be restrained from using live animals in the tests and from demonstrating it for military purposes. A subpoena already has been served on Mr. Barlow.

H. B. Tipler, Secretary of the Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said today the branch in this State, in co-operation with the Washington, D. C., office, would "fight Barlow to the limit."

Moves Kept Secret

Mr. Tipler for the moment refused to reveal his program, saying he was apprehensive lest Mr. Barlow, if he knew what they proposed to do, might "uncover some way to counteract our actions." Mr. Tipler added that if the tests were held in the open with little or no privacy, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have the upper hand, but if the experiments were moved into a building on the proving grounds, the Society's chances of victory would be lessened.

Mr. Tipler voiced the thought that the injunction proceedings against Mr. Barlow were not as simple as they seemed and that "a lot of people will be surprised by the outcome."

The test of Mr. Barlow's invention is scheduled to be held on April 30, but indications today were that there may be a delay of 10 days or two weeks while the Circuit Court in Towson is determining whether it shall grant the injunction asked by the magazine or forbid the experiment being continued in any way.

Further Tests Threatened

Government officials here said the injunction sought was so sweeping that if it were granted in its entirety, the armed forces of the United States would have to be disbanded or content themselves with employing only known weapons and never adopt or test new ones.

The Maryland law was said by competent authorities to be specific in its definition of such experiments as is proposed in connection with Mr. Barlow's oxygen-carbon explosive. The law prohibits all experiments on live animals save when they are found to be justified, and it clearly declares that "no inhuman acts shall take place under any circumstances."

There was disagreement in legal quarters here today, however, whether the Army's Aberdeen proving ground or other Government reservation in Maryland was within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland. A prominent Maryland jurist who refused to be quoted voiced the view that the courts would not have jurisdiction there. Neither would William C. Walsh, Attorney General of the State, express an opinion.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, was quoted in Washington as saying the experiment would be carried out unless it was held up by litigation.

Explosive in Canvas Bags

Mr. Barlow, an employee of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, has represented his invention as having a "shock wave that will kill everything within a quarter of a mile and stun at even greater distances." He expects to use between 60 and 70 goats for each experiment, adding that they would be tethered at distances up to 1,000 feet from the point of the detonation. Since the explosive will not be contained in bomb cases or other projectiles, he continued, the goats will not be hurt by flying fragments of steel. His explosive, he continued, will be placed in canvas bags and if the goats are killed it will be by the force of the detonation.

"It isn't a case of being inhuman," he said. "Animals often have been used for military tests, and there is no other way of finding out what we want to know: how the explosive will affect live tissues.

"In this time of critical affairs, when experiments may save the lives of thousands of young men, it is no time to weep about a lot of goats."

Mr. Barlow said the goats were to be provided by the Navy and that between 200 and 250 of them would be used.

Chicago Group Demands No Politics in Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—Although they had to brush the dust of eight years off the Strayer Survey of the Chicago Public Schools, citizens, remembering its recommendations for getting non-political administration of the system, are rousing themselves to see that some use is made at last of this $100,000 study.

They met the other day in a series of round tables at the Chicago Woman's Club, under auspices of the Citizens' Schools Committee, to consider the report in detail, and they are now striving to bring its facts before the community.

Timeliness is given their actions by the recent reappointment of Dr. William H. Johnson as Superintendent of the Chicago schools, they point out. Much opposition has been voiced against Dr. Johnson because of a conviction on the part of many people that he is working under orders from the President of the Board of Education who in turn is regarded as a spokesman for the Kelly Administration. On this alleged relationship they place much of the blame for what they regard as spoils politics in school appointments.

Appeal Went Unheeded

As Dr. Johnson's first four-year term neared its expiration many groups urged the Board of Education to give consideration to the appointment of a new head of the schools more acceptable to them, but their appeal did not bring results. Immediately after the primary election the Board re-elected Dr. Johnson.

The "round tablers," however, did not meet to discuss these recent developments. They went into fundamentals. After having reviewed the survey made by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, they brought up for discussion some of his as yet unused recommendations.

One of these was to make the Superintendent the real administrative head of the schools. Dr. Strayer found executive responsibility divided among three heads, superintendent, business manager, and attorney.

Damaging to Schools

This division, he found further, had led the President of the Board of Education, an officer chosen from a group appointed by the Mayor, to take over certain administrative and executive jobs. The result, in Dr. Strayer's opinion, was damaging to the schools. But how to change this?

"You're not going to get the superintendent set up as superintendent until you get the community organized to eliminate political favoritism in the schools," said Dr. E. O. Melby, Dean of the School of Education of Northwestern University.

Various plans for organizing the community were proposed. If the profession itself presented a united front in behalf of clean, efficient administration, it could get it, speakers from the floor declared.

Others Make Proposals

Other round tables were led by Ralph L. Goodman, advertising executive; Paul A. Mertz, industrial relations director; Hiram B. Loomis, retired principal, and the Rev. Edwin H. Wilson. Recommendations from these groups included one urging that Chicago school positions be opened to the best candidates regardless of their place of residence. It proposed changes in Chicago Teachers College admissions to give more opportunity to candidates from out of town.

The groups urged also that abuses in temporary appointments be ended by filling vacancies promptly and proposed changes in the practice of placing substitutes.

Turning from local to national issues, the Committee announced a debate it is sponsoring between Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA director, at the Civic Opera House, April 22. The subject is, "Shall the New Deal Have a Third Term?"

New York Central Starts Probe Of Fatal Train Wreck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. April 20—New York Central officials, investigating the road's first passenger fatality in 13 years which occurred last night near here along the main east-west highway and the Albany-Buffalo barge canal, voiced the belief that the derailment might have been caused by defective rails.

"We are making every effort to ascertain the true cause but it may be some time before we are able to do so," they stated. According to latest Associated Press reports there were at least 30 fatalities.

The scene of the wreck of the New York-Chicago Lake Shore Litmited was in the foot of Jutting Hills, 60 miles west of Albany, and several hundred yards east of the highest lift-rock on the North American continent. Rugged, rocky cliffs line the roadbed.

C. H. Hoffman, Chief Dispatcher of the Central's Albany division, was reported as stating that a study of the situation had already been started from "all angles concerned."

World's Greatest Flying Boat Is in Process at Martin Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20—Closely guarded from prying eyes, the wooden "mock-up," or full-sized model of what was said to be the world's largest airplane is now in an advanced stage of construction in one of the buildings of the Glenn L. Martin Company here. More than 50 mechanics and technicians are employed on the "mock-up" and perhaps twice as may engineers are busy with paper work on the new craft, which will weigh between 75 and 80 tons and have a range of about 8,000 miles.

Of high-wing design and all-metal construction, the giant airplane will be of the flying-boat type and, although it was designed primarily as a bomber for the United States Navy, there are ample indications that an adaption of the basic model will provide the world with the largest commercial passenger transport for over-ocean flying. To a nation that has learned to take the huge Boeing, Douglas and Consolidates flying machines in stride, the dimensions of the new Martin plane will seem amazing, if not fantastic.

The fuselage will measure 150 feet from nose to tail and the high wing will be 200 feet from tip to tip. From belly to top of fuselage it will measure 27 feet, or about the height of a normal two-story house. The fuselage will be divided into two decks. Power for the craft will be furnished by four Wright Tornado engines, each of which will develop 2,000 horsepower. Three auxiliary engines of about 100-horsepower each will be installed in the ship to furnish electricity for radio, lights and all other electrically operated mechanism aboard the craft.

Besides a bomb load of 10,000 pounds, the plane will be equipped for torpedo work. Four of these missiles, each of which will hold 3,300 pounds of explosive, will be carried in the wings and will be launched through specially devised electrically operated hatches in the wings. The plane, upon sighting surface vessels, will be able to glide down toward its target and, when about 100 feet above the water, release the torpedoes.

A fuel load of 10,000 gallons will give the plane a range of about 8,000 miles, or enough to fly to Europe and back non-stop. The speed of the plane will be somewhere between 200 and 250 miles an hour. As a bomber, the craft will probably carry its own armament. It will be flown by a crew of 15.

It is understood that the model can, without too much difficulty, be changed from a bomber to a passenger-carrying craft. Exactly what the capacity of the plane would be if employed for passenger service can only be guessed, but its gross weight of 75 or 80 tons would make it twice as big as the Boeing 314 Clipper now used by Pan American Airways in its service over the Pacific and Atlantic.

Work on the "mock-up" was started last July and at present the fuselage and one wing have been completed. The finished ship is expected to be on the water some time in 1942.

New American Frontier Found in TNEC Survey

Continued from Page 1

missal wages, rehabilitation schools, better planning in technological revolution, shorter hours to spread the benefits, not to mention lower prices to enable the public to absorb the goods that are turned out. Otherwise what Senator O'Mahoney termed the "gifts of technology to mankind" result in "unemployment of men, unemployment of money, unemployment even of the machine which technology has developed."

Big Potential Market

In groping about amidst the details of this problem—"the all-important riddle of our time," as the chairman calls it—the TNEC members have struck one hopeful trail. It is the thought originally offered by Dr. Kreps, now underlined again and again by subsequent witnesses. This is that there is a vast potential buying power right at the front door of United States, if it can be tapped; constituting the new frontier.

This new frontier is not in the pioneer lands of the Far West waiting to give wealth to the nation by exploitation. It is the frontier waiting in consumers' potential needs. There are 8,000,000 families with incomes of less than $750 a year, Dr. Kreps explained, and an additional 11,000,000 families with incomes between $750 and $1,500 a year.

"These families, representing 60 per cent of our population, constitute a vast unexplored economic body, open for the kind of pioneering effort which the Swedish and British have used throughout the last 50 years," he said.

"Here are some truly gigantic bridges to be built, economic bridges connecting the needs of these families with the goods which our superb machines can produce."

"In other words," said Senator O'Mahoney, "there is a potential market of 19,000,000 families which is unable to take full advantage of what advanced technology offers, because they are living in the individual era, depending upon themselves, whereas all of the great triumphs of modern technology are the product of some form of organized effort."

"That is correct," said Dr. Kreps.

Agencies in Utah Push Road Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Utah Traffic Safety Council and State tax and road commissions are joining co-operatively to secure more effective enforcement of traffic regulations to help reduce auto accidents and make driving safer.

At a conference of traffic officials from Salt Lake City, Ogden, and other cities, the Safety Council asked the Tax Commission to be more prompt in issuing accident reports and in supplying police officers with lists of motor vehicle registrations.

The conference also agreed on better reimbursement to local officials in handling traffic violations, and the furnishing of special forms for more effective handling of cases.

Uniformity in penalties meted out to traffic violators to eliminate serious discrepancies now existing in that respect, and the use of "drunkometers" by the State highway patrol in detecting the extent of drunken driving are other improvements sought. Radio facilities are likewise being improved.

Italy Answers on Neutrality

ROME, April 20 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, yesterday rejected the warning by Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, that Italy should behave like a neutral if it wishes to be treated as one.

Signor Gayda, in Ill Giornale d'Italia, said that Italy "has nothing to learn from anyone about its rules of conduct and would not accept a warning from anyone."

His retort was the first notice taken by the Fascist press of the two-day-old speech of the British Minister. Signor Gayda called Mr. Cross' words "ill-considered and severe."

Assails Headlines

He described the headlines with which the British newspapers reported the speech as "grotesque, intolerable, and provocative."

At the same time, Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, answered Mr. Cross' desire to know where Italy stood by giving another indication of Italy's intention to take an active part in the war, but without clarifying the form such action might take.

[Mr. Cross uttered his warning to Italy on its stand as a neutral in a speech at Sheffield Wednesday night.]

Il Popolo d'Italia said that Premier Mussolini could choose the day and the manner of Italy's intervention in the war, but that he could not satisfy the Italian people with neutrality while accepting "the role of a big 'little power.'"

Needs New Space

Not only did Italy's grandeur need space, the newspaper said, but "a great people such as ours cannot permanently agree to be watched over and checked up on at home."

It explained that Italian ships could not go from Adowa, in East Africa, to Trieste—both Italian ports—without "undergoing the vexations of a blockade which stops and searches, gives notice to halt and orders quarantines, violates the pride of independence and interferes with the shipment of perishable goods."

Signor Gayda repudiated British criticism of "partiality" toward Germany in treatment of war news by the Fascist press.

"It is not Italy's fault," he said, "if up until today the French and English, after having declared war, have not succeeded in breaking German resistance and have been beaten irreparably in conquest of Norwegian positions."

Cameras for Guns Given in Kindness To Animals Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Swap and swap is the new "disarmament" program of the San Francisco Branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

For each gun that worked, when presented at the office by a youngster of youth or years, the Society had a camera, all during Be Kind to Animals Week. Last year the campaign netted 50 guns. The drive this year was more extensive.

Hunting with a camera is described by the Society as being definitely more interesting, requiring greater skill, and having pleasanter results than with a gun. And too, it is safer, both for youngsters who might have been using guns and those children or grown-ups who might have come within their range.

When it was suggested to Charles W. Friedrichs, Secretary-Manager of the San Francisco Branch, that the Society might sell the guns to obtain funds for its work, he said, "Oh, no, there will be no sale of the guns. But there will probably be a very exciting bonfire."

The whole purpose of the drive, Mr. Friedrichs said, was to take guns out of circulation—actually a disarming of the young. As a consequence candid photography is having a spurt in the Bay Area just now.

Music With Meals For Richmond Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—University of Richmond students will enjoy their food to the soft and sweet music of Guy Lombardo or the swing arrangements of Glenn Miller.

It was announced that the student "senate" had appropriated $70 for the purchase of a victrola and two amplifiers to be placed in the dining hall.

The machine will be played during mealtime, and William H. ReMine, President of the student government group, said that "since some like it sweet and some like it 'hot,' we'll give them a little of each."

Business Upturn Shown Through North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Business, building and tax receipts in North Carolina are on the upgrade, official observers here point out.

Forrest H. Shuford, State Commissioner of Labor, has just issued a statement, in which he pointed out that, during February, 656 firms employed 126,399 persons, paying them $1,995,403 a week, compared with 117,883 employees receiving $1,756,381 weekly the corresponding month a year ago.

Colorado River Pact Seen Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At a tri-state Colorado River water conference here plans were discussed for the early settlement of a controversy that has dragged along for nearly 20 years. Representatives returned home unanimously hopeful that they had found a solution to the problem. Such an agreement would restore Arizona to the seven-state Colorado River compact.

Recently, pressure has been brought to bear on the dispute by warnings from Washington that Mexico may establish claim to the waters if the seven basin states do not protect themselves, by unsettled factors in the Gila irrigation and Bridge Canyon Dam projects in which Arizona is interested, and by the prospect of 15,000,000 acre feet of water flowing through the turbines each year while the states bicker over what should be done with it.

'Pleasing' Speaker

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Judge Joe Hill, by his own admission is an accommodating after-dinner speaker.

"My place was far down the line on the program," he said of his Austin dinner appearance. "A good many were nodding when it came my turn. I had stationed a man at the exit with copies of my speech, so I told the crowd that anyone wishing to leave could do so and get a copy of the speech without listening to it.

"A large number accepted the invitation."

Willkie Booster to Open Campaign Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Oren Root, Jr., who is conducting a one-man drive to get the Republican presidential nomination for Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, will open a campaign office here in the next few days, it was announced today.

Mr. Root, grandnephew of the late Elihu Root, said the public response to his radiocast of "declarations" for Mr. Willkie had been so sudden and overwhelming that he could no longer handle the campaign from his apartment.

Mr. Root hopes to marshal a wide show of strength for Mr. Willkie in time for the Republican convention in Philadelphia on June 24.

Balkans on Guard

Continued from Page 1

unanimously approved April 17 by an international commission on which sit representatives of Britain, France, and Italy.

It was a notable example of co-operation among countries which hitherto have found co-operation difficult.

It is recalled that Germany was formerly a member of this international commission, but withdrew in 1936.

It has not escaped notice that, in assessing the possibility of attack on the Balkans, nothing was said of any threat to the peace by either Italy or Russia. As far as the latter is concerned the general feeling in diplomatic circles is that the Soviet needs at least a whole summer to repair the losses incurred in the Finnish War.

Issue Kept Alive

Though Premier Vyacheslaf Molotoff deliberately kept the Bessarabian issue alive in a recent speech, the balance of opinion here does not believe that Joseph Stalin intends to go to war about it.

Regarding Italy, however, there is an important school of thought which thinks that Signor Mussolini is about to enter the war. But here again the most authoritative view is that he will retain his present nonbelligerent status unless he feels that the Allies are on the point of being defeated, in which case he might try to pick up some spoils in North Africa.

Alternatively, if Germany went into Hungary or Rumania, it is felt that Signor Mussolini might seize Corfu or Dalmatia.

Meanwhile, however, the absence of any serious Italian reaction to the plain speaking of April 17 by Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Blockade, is held to point to the fact that the Duce does not want to inflame feeling against the Allies to the breaking point.

The Italian Government, despite the anti-Ally attitude of the press about the fighting in Norway, has been quick to deny both that the Port of Bari has been closed and that Italy has called up four extra classes for military service.

The latter report emanated from Berlin.

On the other hand, the presence of a German military mission in Rome is being well advertised. The Italian fleet started its spring exercises at an unusually early date and suspiciously large numbers of "workmen" are stated to have gone to Albania recently. For these reasons, Italy's neighbors, though not anticipating an attack, feel it wiser to remain very much on the alert.

Missions to Moscow

Some circles see a suspicion of Italy's motives in an announcement from Belgrade that a trade mission is to be sent to Moscow. But the majority of observers ascribe this move to the internal situation. Yugoslavia has never recognized the Bolshevik Regime and a czarist envoy is still accredited to the Yugoslav Court. But latterly there has been a revival of sympathy—for Russia rather than for the Soviet Government, though there is a considerable number of Communists among the Yugoslav students and ex-students.

As in Bulgaria, many Yugoslavs remember the day when Russia was champion of their liberties against the Turks. Neither in Yugoslavia nor in Bulgaria is there thought to be much desire for a close tie in with Bolshevism.

Turks, who used to be enslavers of the Balkan peoples, are now leaders in an effort to build up Balkan co-operation against aggression.

Nevertheless it is generally agreed by Balkan statesmen that they can no longer afford to disregard the Soviets.

It is against this background that Mr. Chamberlain made his statement in the House of Commons about Britain's Balkan policy, at the close of the meeting of the Balkan envoys. The Allies' aim, he declared, is to secure a "lasting increase" in the commercial exchanges with these countries. The word "lasting" assures the Balkans that Britain intends to go on helping them to develop their latent resources after the war has been brought to a successful conclusion.

Meanwhile the Balkans are also cheered by the fact that the destruction of so large a proportion of the German fleet enables the Allies to transfer more warships to the Mediterranean in case any threat to their security should arise in that region.

Pinks and Wistaria Bring Traffic Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—Famed for the unusual specimens and varieties of flowers it produces, Summerville this season has already played host to approximately 30,000 persons who came here in some 6,000 automobiles to witness a rare and delightful spectacle—the simultaneous flowering of big pinks and lavender wistaria. Pinks generally precede wistaria, but late cold weather this season caused both to bloom at the same time.

Dogwood and jassamine are blossoming, and formosa azalea is budding. Visitors have been guided by young boys whom town officials authorize to perform the service.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Schmitt's Hymn to Liberty

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Concerts Pasdeloup recently produced an important new composition for chorus and orchestra by Florent Schmitt, entitled "L'Arbre entre tous." The composer of the "Tragédie de Salomé" based this interesting work on a poem by Supervielle.

"L'Arbre entre tous" is the tree which was planted 150 years ago in the soil of France, the Tree of Liberty. It has sent down strong roots in our soil, it has drawn from it a generous flow of sap and has never ceased to grow and flourish. Its branches extend majestically in every direction. From its topmost branches one overlooks the whole of Europe and its millions of rustling leaves utter a stirring symphony.

This very musical subject was admirably suited to the tumultuous and luxuriant genius of Florent Schmitt, who has always been in his element with delineations of this sort. Nobility, grandeur, and dynamism are in fact fundamentals of his style.

* * *

"L'Arbre entre tous" approaches in inspiration and execution the splendid "Psalm XLVI" by the same composer; one finds in it those thrilling contrasts between the heroic opening fanfares and the glowing, sympathetic responses of the orchestra. The choruses are used with the same vigor, which does not shrink from the shrill tessitura so difficult for sopranos. Through it all reigns a magnificent serenity, and the sonority of this outpouring polyphony constantly makes one feel that the concert hall where it detonates is too small to hold it.

Technicians will be interested to compare these two scores, which are fundamentally so similar, but rather different in form. Indeed it is curious to study the aural evolution which is brought about in a composer who, like Florent Schmitt, has lived through so rich and restless a period in our musical history.

* * *

Though he has a strong sense of individuality, Florent Schmitt, who was a pupil of Gabriel Fauré and a co-disciple with Ravel, and who has witnessed the Debussy revolution and the surging growth of the polytonal style, has been swayed in spite of himself by what he has heard. It is very noticeable that his writing has become progressively more biting and more aggressive, though the thought remains the same.

This beautiful Hymn to Liberty had a tremendous and well merited success at its first hearing. Under present circumstances the Hymn took on an exceptionally moving import.

Some days later we had a visit from the chamber orchestra of the Royal Chapel of Queen Elizabeth. It is well known that the Queen of the Belgians, who has always shown a most percipient and refined taste in music, founded last year, in the outskirts of Brussels, an institution which recalls in some respects the Villa Medici which France has in Rome. In a delightful setting, an elegant and comfortable building offers a certain number of carefully selected young composers and virtuosos an entrancing refuge where they may study unhampered. Free from all material care, these young people find themselves in a situation which is particularly favorable to the development of their talents. It is truly a temple of the Muses, in which dreams and ideals are safeguarded.

This Chapel of the Queen has not only a regular string quartet, but a chamber orchestra of 50 musicians who come together every day for the hard, conscientious work which brings art into focus.

It is this phalanx which has just made its debut in Paris under the guidance of its head, M. Charles Houdret, director of this Belgian Villa Medici. The program contained only classical and standard works, and interest in the concert lay in the quality of the interpretation. One felt that exacting toil and attention had been given to every least detail. Particularly noticeable during the course of the concert was the nicety of articulation in the very soft shades of tone. It is very rare to get pianissimi retaining the relief in technique of a forte. To obtain this result long hours of practice are needed. Fortunate Belgian musicians who can still afford this luxury! Happy retainers of the Chapel of Queen Elizabeth who, in these troubled times, can still live in a Baudelairian universe where "all is only order and beauty."

Choral Music in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Deficiency in choral music has been deplored as a conspicuous fault of our programs season by season; now, however, we have had a deluge of it. And deluged is quite the word, for Handel's "Israel in Egypt," with its whelming waters of the Red Sea has followed a new cantata based on Melville's "Moby Dick," and the seeker after coincidence in an aqueous April would find a lively parallel in the Debussy "La Mer" of the concurrent Toscanini-NBC broadcast.

"Israel in Egypt," though indisputably one of the greatest of Handel's oratorios, has had few performances in New York—I would say comparatively few were it not that only "The Messiah" appears to have fared better. Which is one more instance of the shocking neglect here of choral masterpieces. However, local knowledge of the work dates back a good way. It is said that excerpts were performed in St. Paul's Church as long ago as May 28, 1816, and in any event some of it was brought forward in a curious pastiche on Aug. 31, 1842.

With the founding of the Oratorio Society in 1873 we are on firm historical ground and we learn that that organization gave Handel's "Israel in Egypt" five times between Feb. 24, 1882, and May 9, 1891. Early in the present century (April 4, 1902) the People's Choral Union gave the work in Carnegie Hall, and no subsequent performance is chronicled till the one offered by the New Friends of Music in Carnegie Hall on the fourteenth. Hardly a record for New York to be proud of! Incidentally, Leopold Damrosch conducted the first two performances given by the Oratorio Society and Walter Damrosch the next three, Frank Damrosch directing for the People's Choral Union.

On this latest occasion the Dessoff Choirs provided the chorus. The solo singers were Ruth Diehl, soprano; Jean Bryan, contralto, and Joseph Victor Laderoute, tenor. Bass soloists were eliminated by allotting the famous duet for the two basses, "The Lord Is a Man of War," to the male choristers—an unsuccessful device, though amply supplied with precedent. Paul Boepple, director of the Dessoff Choirs, conducted, and with great care, if with a tendency toward over-fast tempi. An admirable feature of the performance was the harpsichord playing of Ralph Kirkpatrick.

* * *

The Dessoff Choirs have been so thoroughly trained in the music of Handel's contemporaries and especially predecessors that in accuracy, clearness, and nuance they left little to be desired. The elaborate counterpoint they treated with assurance, and they also did exceedingly well in the more lyric choruses. The distinctness of their enunciation deserves warm praise, too. There were times, however, when the majesty of Handel demanded more brilliance of tone and a weightier delivery.

The soloists discharged their duties creditably, shirking none of the difficulties, though in each case more might have been made of aria or duet, and the tenor often exhibited defective schooling.

"Moby Dick," sharing the program with Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito" Overture and Hadyn's Symphony in D major, B. & H. No. 104, had its first performances anywhere at the Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Carnegie Hall concerts of the eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth, John Barbirolli conducting. The orchestra was assisted by a chorus of men from the Westminster Choir and a quintet of male solo singers. The composer, Bernard Herrmann, and the librettist, W. Clark Harrington, might well feel satisfied with the auspices under which their seagoing cantata was launched.

* * *

To one listener the chief interest of the work lay in the orchestral handling. There are allusions to Debussy and hints of "Tristan," and the voice of Stravinsky is heard. Still, in general the orchestral score might be set down as a picturesque and vigorous piece of music for the movies done by a man well versed in that sort of thing. Supposedly, in the lavish use of percussion, radio thunder drums for the first time have invaded a symphonic score. However, a fine feeling for instrumental timbre and the ability to evoke a contemplative mood, as illustrated in the gentler pages of orchestral interlude, are perhaps more truly memorable than the roaring hurricane.

A serious difficulty in the matter of the voice parts is the unsuitable elaborateness and the awkward rhetoric that mark much of the libretto. Often the words are rather in the way of the music. Nor does the text sum up either the incidents or the characters of Melville's novel. Of Captain Ahab, austere and terrible, we have an oddly sentimentalized portrait.

Mr. Barbirolli conducted with an apparently boundless enthusiasm, and the orchestra backed him up nobly. The excellence of the Westminster singers was almost a matter of course. And William Hain, the Ishmael, showed once more that his mastery of declamation in all its aspects, whether lyric or spoken, could hardly be surpassed. Robert Weede also did well as Ahab.

Further choral music came our way at the Town Hall concert of the Bach Circle on the evening of the tenth. A cantata by Christoph Graupner, "Mein Gott, warum hast du mich verlassen?" and Carissimi's oratorio, "Jephthe," were features of an exceptionally interesting program performed under the direction of Robert Hufstader.

Honegger's New Oratorio

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switzerland

Basel, which two years ago saw the first performance of "Jeanne d'Arc," by Paul Claudel and Arthur Honegger, has had the honor of another premiere of a work by these collaborators. At the time of the "Jeanne d'Arc" presentation the poet became acquainted with the famous "Dance of Death" cycle by Hans Holbein, in the city's Historical Museum, a series of drawings which depict death as a street musician, who draws his victims from their ordinary round of life to the last dance.

The vision inspired by the Holbein pictures was, however, only the first bud in the growth of the oratorio, the "Danse des Morts," which Claudel built, on words from the Scriptures (the books of Ezekiel and Job), into a four-part cycle. The thought of a dance with death was knitted with the idea of the resurrection of all flesh and with all the issues which rise from this resurrection according to the Christian teaching.

* * *

The summons and the resurrection are followed by the dance of the dead, then the wail of those wandering in pain on the earth, and finally the joyous promise of salvation in eternal life. These four divisions correspond to one another as clearly as the four movements of the classical symphony, and thus they are construed by the composer. To the summons and the resurrection corresponds an opening pathetic allegro, to the weird dance of the dead a wild scherzo, to the lament of lonely man a broadspun largo, and to jubilation over the demonstration of union with God a brilliant finale.

In addition to this symphonic concept, however, the work must be interpreted also as a great religious fresco, after the manner of the dramatic art of Michelangelo. The whole is like a gigantic film, whose swiftly changing pictures spur the composer to the use of every musical resource. Chorus, orchestra, recitative, and song contribute by turns in the upbuilding of this great musical painting. The first movement begins with thunderclaps and a resounding orchestral prelude. Then the music ceases and with the words of the prophet Ezekiel the speaker begins: "The hand of the Lord fell there upon me. . . ." The chorus repeats the admonition, "Consider, O man, that thou art but dust." Soon, however, resounds the promise: "Behold, O man, that thou art of Spirit," and in this sign is consummated the resurrection of the dead, at once resurrection and creation anew.

* * *

The dance of the dead, which rises to constantly wilder acceleration, introduces into the music many popular themes; even the old song of the French Revolution, the "Carmagnole," was interwoven in the dance. With the cry, "Love is greater than death!" the dance suddenly breaks off, and the lament of the lonely man, the appeal to the Creator, begins in the words of Job: "Remember, I beseech thee, that thou has made me as the clay; and wilt thou bring me into dust again?" In the broad arioso of the baritone, graced with the solo violin, the lament unfolds, which resolves into the ecstatic sobbing of the multitude. A long pause, then the orchestra comes in with the thunderclaps of the first allegro; with the words of the Lord the uproar is hushed; the soprano sings of hope in the cross, and the chorus proclaims the profession of faith to the church, against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

The music which Honegger has found for this episode is the most ingenious the gifted Swiss composer has ever fashioned. The religious elements are blended with the dramatic in a remarkable way.

Under the vigorous and sure conducting of Paul Sacher the premiere made the profoundist impression on the audience. The composer, who was present, the distinguished conductor, who had previously led the "Jeanne d'Arc" to triumph, and the soloists were called back again and again by the applause.

Mozart Festival at Smith

A Mozart Festival will be given by the Smith College Department of Music Northampton, Mass., April 26-28. A symphony concert will be given on the evening of April 26 by the Smith College Orchestra, a chamber music concert on the evening of the twenty-seventh, and the Requiem Mass will be sung on the afternoon of April 28, with the Smith College Glee Club and the Princeton Chapel Choir participating. Dr. Alfred Einstein will talk, the afternoon of the twenty-sixth, on "Performing Mozart," and Prof. Roy D. Welch, the morning of the twenty-seventh, on "Mozart."

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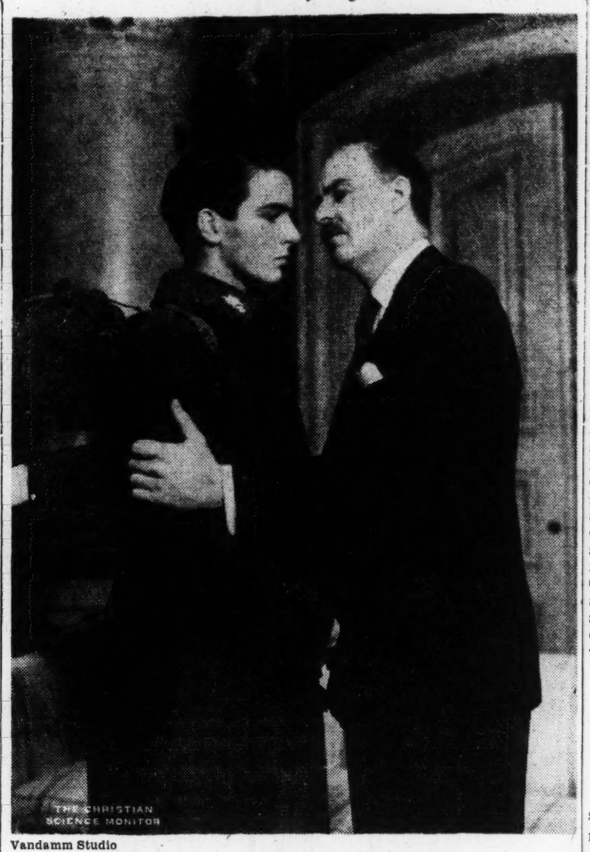

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In a scene from Robert E. Sherwood's new play, "There Shall Be No Night," a Playwrights' Company-Theater Guild production now on tour preparing for an opening at the Alvin Theater, New York, on April 29.

'The Beggar's Opera'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The English are not opera-minded and so far as native work is concerned they are practically opera-proof. We know only too well those triumphs of a single night. But see how they run! Like the nursery Three Blind Mice they all run after the farmer's wife—the public—who cuts off their tails with a carving knife. A performance or two and then they—the operas, not the mice—join the other forgotten derelicts, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

There is an appropriate irony in the fact that the most successful English opera ever produced was itself a satire on opera. True, "The Beggar's Opera" is ballad opera, but both it and its successors in the eighteenth century deliberately caricatured an Italian art form so absurdly artificial that it might well have been parodying itself. Listen to a ballad opera character paying pretty compliments to the Italians: "squeaking Recitatives . . . and trills of insignificant, outlandish Vowels . . . there is not a Country Parish Clerk, that has twang'd a couple of Staves thro' his Nose every Sunday . . . but knows more of true Musick than . . . all your Senesinos put together." Senesino was one of the most famous Italian sopranists.

* * *

But unlike some of our modern operas, which seem to have no discernible purpose or aim, "The Beggar's Opera" directed its shafts not only at operatic conventions but at the politicians of the time. Every member of the audience recognized in Captain Macheath a caricature of Walpole. This eighteenth-century librettist seems actually to have been aware of the world in which he lived and even of the fact that he lived in London—strange librettist!

The form of the ballad opera has been happily described by a writer of the period: "the dialogue is refreshed by an air every instant. Two gentlemen meet in the park, for example, admire the place . . . and after a speech or two, the orchestra take their cue, the music strikes up, one of the characters takes a genteel turn or two on the stage during the symphony, and then breaks out:

When the breezes
Fan the trees-es, etc."

Gay's text for "The Beggar's Opera," witty and outspoken, was, however, a model of its kind, and with the dozens of familiar folk and ballad tunes, gathered from every quarter, scored a success that finally delivered London from what was called "the Italian bondage." Today, of course, we are completely free from any such operatic bondage. The only trouble now is that we have no opera.

* * *

When in 1920 Nigel Playfair revived "The Beggar's Opera" with décor and costumes by Lovat Fraser, and a musical arrangement by Frederic Austin, it ran for three and a half years. With intervals it has been running since 1728, and has even run in France and Germany. Its success at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, was largely due to Lovat Fraser's beautiful scenery and dresses and the stylized method of production for which Nigel Playfair had a special flair. Like Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, the opera became almost a cult. But a strange thing had happened. The astonishing success was won independently of the very quality that was so vastly appreciated by the audiences—the biting burlesque of the "high-brow" operatic taste of the time, to say nothing of the political side. Apart from the surface wit, Gay's text had lost most of its meaning. The producer relied exclusively on the "entertainment value" of the work.

Now, with great courage, considering present conditions, the Glyndebourne company has given us another revival at the Theater Royal, Haymarket, with John Gielgud as the producer. "To avoid limping" in the footsteps of the Hammersmith production, we are told in a note, he has sought inspiration in the early drawings of George Cruikshank. "Although this style and period post-dates Gay's play by a hundred years, I believe it may be found admirably reflective of the spirit of the work." How surprised Gay and his collaborators would have been to learn that they had anticipated Wagner and produced an "Art-work of the Future!"

* * *

But at the end one felt that if instead of bringing the opera a hundred years nearer our own time, Mr. Gielgud had himself stepped back 212 years he would not have so enfeebled a virile specimen of national art. The eighteenth-century stage was decorative enough, and even a copy would have been more satisfying aesthetically than the "pretty-pretty" décor designed by Motley. In seeking to avoid comparison with the 1920 production Mr. Gielgud has positively invited it. Few of the old fans will agree that the "entertainment value" is heightened.

Frederic Austin bridges the two productions with the old melodies and some new material of his own. His score is itself charming but has the weakness of belonging more to the concert platform than to the stage. The composer for the theater, like the scene painter, has, so to speak, to broaden his brush work. Nuance and finesse are lost, perhaps because the ear is in competition with the eye. An orchestra of 15, mostly strings, is not an ideal combination for the theater, however well they play. At the back of the dress-circle the score seemed attenuated and remote from the dramatic action on the stage. It was all much too "refined" for a theater considerably bigger than the Lyric, Hammersmith.

The performance had been well rehearsed by a short tour in the provinces. A familiar phenomenon of the opera stage is that those who can sing do not look the part and those who look the part cannot sing. Michael Redgrave, the film star, certainly looks the part of Macheath. As Peachum, Roy Henderson sings very well but either he or the producer has transformed a callous old scoundrel into a cheery old gentleman with some aimable weaknesses. Audrey Mildmay as Polly, Linda Gray as Lucy, Constance Willis as Mrs. Peachum, and Joseph Farrington as Lockit sing or act—sometimes both—quite well.

'Cousin Muriel'

By Harold Hobson

London

Burns composed a poem about a mouse. Jane Austen could make a trip to London to buy a pair of gloves as momentous as something out of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Swift, it is credibly reported, could write upon a broomstick.

Miss Clemence Dane emulates these literary conjuring tricks in her new play, "Cousin Muriel," at the Globe Theater. She makes a Registry Office exciting. Dinah Sylvester (Miss Peggy Ashcroft), the daughter of the distinguished surgeon, Sir Hubert Sylvester (Mr. Frederick Leister), decides suddenly, on her twenty-first birthday, to marry her third cousin, Richard Meilhac (Mr. Alec Guinness). Richard, from Sir Hubert's home in Harley Street, rings up the Marylebone Town Hall for information about getting married quickly. Sir Hubert, in his consulting room, picks up the telephone, and so hears prematurely what, in the next few minutes, he was going to be told anyway.

Taking up a position in a corner of the stage, near to the footlights, with his back three-quarters to the audience, and facing the two young people, who stand apprehensively like a couple of naughty children caught stealing the jam, Sir Hubert announces, "You were telephoning the Registry Office." There is a moment's pause. Then he raps out the one word "Why?" His voice is equally compounded of the tones of the King's Counsel who has, after long preparation, neatly brought his witness to the brink of the pit he has been digging for him, the sentiment of an indulgent parent cruelly entreated, and the crack of doom. No answer is given. No answer can, in fact, be given, not, at any rate, for the audience to hear. For on Sir Hubert's question, the curtain comes down. It is a most exhilarating moment.

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If Dinah and Richard, in this episode, look like children, they are high-spirited, children. Not easily do they submit to the paternal displeasure. Miss Ashcroft, wearing her hair in a new style, but with all her accustomed mastery of single-minded affection, poignantly defends her right to dispose of her own life as she thinks fit. Mr. Guinness, except in rare moments of exasperation, does not defend anything at all. He is too proud to fight. But, whilst others are pouring over him their vials of wrath, he wears a smile which, as an undoubted weapon of offense, would justifiably be prohibited by a Disarmament Conference that knew its business.

Sir Hubert's objection to him—this is where the weakness of the play begins to manifest itself—lies in the fact that he suspects him of sponging upon his mother, who is Sir Hubert's cousin and housekeeper. Richard's mother, Muriel Meilhac (Miss Edith Evans), has been borrowing heavily from Sir Hubert, suggesting that it is in order to help her son. It is not until he finds her forging cheques in his name that Sir Hubert discovers that it is his cousin, and not his nephew, whose moral sense is defective.

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Since Muriel is played by an eminent and charming actress, Miss Dane has not the heart to present her as the shallow thief she is. She tries to make excuses for her dishonesty, and gives her a long speech at the end in which to expound her philosophy of life. But the speech is not ingenious enough, and one can hardly blame Sir Hubert for stealing out of the room before he reaches the end. The result is that, in spite of its many merits, one does not think of the play as containing anything quite as stirring as the Marseillaise with which the London theaters, in recognition of a gallant ally, now conclude their performances, alongside the National Anthem.

The Season at the Scala

By Alfredo Casella

Milan, Italy

The bill of fare for the 1939-40 season at the Scala was poor in new works, and one looked in vain for an unpublished work from a great composer. It must be said, however, that this state of affairs was not to be attributed entirely to the management of the theater, and that this constantly increasing poverty is due to other and more profound reasons than the personal opinion of one man or even a group of men.

The lyric theater all over the world is going through a period of depression, the gravity of which no one would dispute. Numberless reasons have been advanced to account for this depression, and it would be impossible to give them all here. In my opinion, however, the fundamental reason for this depression lies in the fact that the composers of former centuries had the good fortune to possess a theatrical formula which exactly fitted society in their times. They knew their public and what that public wanted, so that the theater was never a problem to those masters, who worked with an esthetic certainty truly enviable. Everyone tried to give each season the largest possible number of new operas. As a result, the life of the theater was exceedingly vital.

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Today, on the other hand, the theater sees only time-honored operas, the number of new works being more and more reduced each year. Moreover, because of the constantly increasing expense of production and the small attendance for new works, received by the public generally with extreme mistrust, the average novelty is withdrawn after three performances and passes into the archives of history. Consequently, the writing of operas becomes every day a more unrewarding task for the composer.

The only new work produced this year by the Scala was a children's story in three acts called "Ghirlino," the music by Lugi Ferrari-Trecate, director of the Conservatory of Music in Parma. This is an opera manifestly modeled on Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel." The composer of "Ghirlino" has evidently acted on the theory that in writing an opera for children, he had to use the simplest means (one could follow an entirely different course, that so marvelously taken by Ravel in "L'enfant et les sortilèges," but it is a way accessible only to the composer of "Ma mère l'Oye," to Moussorgsky, or to Schumann), and hence he banned from his score every complexity.

Unfortunately, the work as a whole is devoid of invention, and fantasy is entirely lacking. This is regrettable, for the book, without being a masterpiece, still gave the composer excellent opportunities for dramatic writing detached from customary realism, and for utilizing in a modern way certain unreal and fantastic components and also many expedients of ironic parody. Consequently the final result is a work full of good intentions, but dull and monotonous.

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Two other works were scheduled which are new only to Milan, having already been performed elsewhere: "Donata" by Gaspare Scuderi and "Maristella" by Giuseppe Pietri.

The rest of the season includes the regular repertoire of Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, Wagner, Puccini, Mascagni. There is, however, in this somewhat bureaucratic group one strange and exquisite work: the little document by Mozart, "L'oca del Cairo," left unfinished by its composer but masterfully restored and completed by Virgilio Mortari, the same musician who has already successfully carried out a similar piece of work—and in a manner no less astonishing—on the opera "L'Olimpiade" by Vivaldi, performed last September at Sienna.

An All-Philadelphia Show

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The first comprehensive exhibition of work by artists of Philadelphia and vicinity to be staged at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts satisfies at long last the need for a local clearing house of art accomplishment.

The present exhibition is an all-invitation affair, and from the total of 311 bids 254 entries are on view in the Academy's galleries. Each artist had the responsibility of choosing his own work, and, in addition, that of selecting the jury which should award two new $200 prizes.

When the votes were counted, the line-up for the painter's jury was: Franklin C. Watkins, John Folinsbee, and Hobson Pittman, Philadelphians all; while, for the sculptors there were three outsiders, C. P. Jennewein, Brenda Putnam, and Concetta Scaravaglione.

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Merging with the all-Philadelphia show is the annual oil exhibition of the Fellowship of the Academy, joint sponsor with the parent institution of the local venture. Two prizes in addition to the main awards were thus made available, although they were confined to Fellowship members, and were given by the Fellowship's own jury.

Choice of the elected jury for the $200 Academy-Fellowship prize for the best painting was Francis Speight's sensitive impression of "The Suburbs in Spring"; while the $200 Friends of Sculptors prize went to Ramon Bermudez for "Mother and Child."

Honorable mentions in painting were awarded to Carroll Tyson for a Maine landscape and to Glenn Pearce for a smoky industrial scene of Philadelphia.

The Bermudez group, carved in stone, and by far the most compact composition in the sculpture section, is easily the most impressive contribution in the medium. Shown last year at the New York World's Fair it is now the gift of the Pennsylvania WPA Art Project to the Allentown Museum.

In marked contrast is the figure movement of James House Jr.'s wood carving, "Figure of Love": but even more remote in feeling for composition are various garden conceptions of sprites and nymphs with or without fish.

* * *

Two small studies for monumental work inject a more serious tone: Walker Hancock's mother and child for a St. Louis Soldiers and Sailors memorial, and Wallace Kelly's crouching figure with plowshare for the Samuel Memorial on Philadelphia's Schuylkill River bank.

Both Fellowship prize awards went to canvases, the $50 Fellowship gold medal singling out for honor "In a Quiet Valley," by Roy C. Nuse, and the $50 May Audubon Post prize "Young Girl, Posing," a Matisse-style odalisque by Catherine Stewart Williams. These awards are interesting as opposites, the one picture being conservative to the point of the photographic, and the latter a direct reflection of French modernism.

While nearly all avenues of art thought appear in the show, from representation to abstraction, surrealism is absent. The more daring experiments, however, have been corralled in a single gallery, the result of this hanging being to emphasize the similarity of the abstractions, although no artist was permitted more than a single entry.

Featured with an honor hanging is a delicate still-life by the late Earle Horter.

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A FEW WEEKS AGO, while making my way from Knightsbridge to Hyde Park Corner, with a bleak wind in my face and a thick gray layer of slush at my feet, I met a little china figure.

If it hadn't been that other people saw it, too, I might have thought the wind was playing tricks with my eyes; for one doesn't meet china figures pattering about the streets of London as a general rule, even in these strange times. But a group of burly taxi drivers, waiting by their cabs and jogging their shoulders up and down in an effort to keep warm, stared as it passed, nudged one another, and ceased talking.

* * *

The figure was that of a Chinaman, one of those rare and beautiful specimens, old and perfect. So taken up was I by the graceful curves and proportions of the little man that I never questioned how it was possible for a bit of porcelain to be walking abroad. He trod the wet pavement with supreme dignity, placing his tiny square feet on the flags as if he were moving over some rich carpet. His face was unemotional; his eyes looked straight ahead, not deigning to turn a fraction of an inch to right or left.

As he approached, carrying himself with an air of complete aloofness, I paused to wonder how any artist, however skilled, had been able to reproduce so yellow and wrinkled a skin, such exquisite clothes, such a fascinating assortment of silver attachments, of beads and tasseled cords and other rare ornaments. Resting in the curve of the small arm was a rose-red umbrella, the thickly folded pleats of the paper causing it to bulge slightly. It formed a grand splash of color against the blue-green folds of the wide sleeve.

* * *

He passed almost noiselessly and, as he did so, I turned and stared. I couldn't help myself. The group of taxi drivers kept me company. We all stared together—which isn't quite so rude as staring alone, at least I hope not. The long pigtail, hanging between the narrow shoulders, was completely covered with a flat piece of ribbon, tapering toward the tip and embroidered with what I took to be oriental characters—the name of the place where the china was made, perhaps, or the signature of the master hand that had formed that little man.

The taxi drivers moved forward to a corner of their wooden shelter, the better to watch the departing figure. Greasy steam from a cooking stove floated out through the open door to mingle with the damp air, and a bucketful of newly peeled potatoes was planked down on the pavement beneath a cold water tap. It was London on a Monday morning, and an unromantic gust of wintry weather was blowing harshly from the north.

* * *

"Wonder where 'e com'd from?" said the tallest driver.

A moment earlier and I could have told him. I could have explained that the china figure had escaped from the Victoria and Albert Museum, at a time when the most precious of the exhibits were being removed from South Kensington to a safer place. But the proximity of roast beef spitting and spluttering in the shelter, and the sight of raw potatoes in a zinc pail, were not helpful; so I said nothing. Besides, I am pretty sure they wouldn't have believed me.

D. A. L.

By Courtesy of the National Gallery, Dublin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE LAW COURTS, DUBLIN—LOOKING UP THE RIVER: *A Drawing by James Malton*

JAMES MALTON was an English topographical water colorist of the eighteenth century. There seems to be some doubt concerning his identity. On the one hand, in Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, there is no suggestion of his being related to the more famous Thomas Malton, Senior. And yet it appears that these two artists together with Thomas Malton, Junior, lived at one time in Soho, and also that they migrated to Dublin. They were certainly all interested in architectural subjects; indeed, James Malton has been described as an architect and draftsman. On the other hand, however, James is said to be the younger brother of Thomas Malton, Junior. It would be an extraordinary coincidence in names and occupations if they were not of the same family.

Thomas Malton, Senior, who seems to be the most famous, particularly as he is considered to have influenced both Turner and Girtin, was a lecturer in perspective. And the perspective rendering is a characteristic feature of the Maltons' work. The Maltons were seldom actuated by purely pictorial motives. To quote Groves, "architecture was the raison d'être of these draftsmen." The drawings which were executed in Dublin 150 years ago, are available as records of the appearance of the Irish capital at that time.

This is an excellent specimen of aquatint-engraving executed by James Malton from one of his own line and wash drawings. The line and wash medium was employed to represent buildings faithfully, while a convention or traditional formula for trees and skies was usually relied upon. This technique is really transitional between the masters Cozens and Girtin.

This is a delightful view of the River Liffey looking westward, done with an admirable understanding of the possibilities of aquatint, and the range of clear tones of which it is capable.

Recovering the Colonial Tradition

WE HAVE LEARNED in recent years to appreciate the felicities of eighteenth-century colonial architecture, and even the earlier seventeenth-century style is coming into its own, in the sense that it is being imitated by architects who have an eye for picturesque effects; but we lose our perspective altogether if we think that the charm of an old New England house can be recaptured by designing overhanging second stories or panelled interiors. The just design, the careful execution, the fine style that brings all the houses into harmony no matter how diverse the purposes they served—for the farmhouse shares its characteristics with the mill, and the mill with the meeting-house—was the outcome of a common spirit, nourished by men who had divided the land fairly, and who shared adversity and good fortune together. . . .

In essentials, both the life and the architecture of the first provincial period are sound. While agriculture is the mainstay of life, and the medieval tradition flourishes, the New England village reaches a pretty fair pitch of worldly perfection; and beneath all of the superficial changes that affected it in the next century and a half, its sturdy framework held together remarkably well.

Consider the village itself. In the center is the common, a little to one side will be the meeting-house, perhaps a square barnlike structure, with a hipped roof and a cupola, like that at Hingham; and adjacent or across the way will be the grammar school. Along the roads where the houses are set at regular intervals is a great columnar arcade of elm trees. All these elements are essential to our early provincial architecture, and without them it would be a little bare and forbidding. The trees, above all, are an important part of New England architecture: in summer they absorb the moisture and cool the air, besides giving shade; in the winter their huge boles serve as a partial windbrake. . . .

Nowadays we have begun to talk about garden cities, and we realize that the essential elements in a garden city are the common holding of land by the community, and the co-operative ownership and direction of the community itself. . . . The New England village up to the middle of the eighteenth century was a garden city in every sense that we now apply to that term, and happily its gardens and its harmonious framework have frequently lingered on, even though the economic foundations have long been overthrown.

This is a medieval tradition in American architecture which should be of some use to our architects and city planners; for it is a much more substantial matter than the building of perpendicular churches or Tudor country-houses in painfully archaeological adaptations. If we wish to tie up with our colonial tradition we must recover more than the architectural forms: we must recover the interests, the institutions that gave the village buildings of early times their appropriate shapes.—LEWIS MUMFORD, in "Sticks and Stones, A Study of American Architecture and Civilization." (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

Recollection of a Summer's Day

Who is that ringing, ringing, on the telephone?
The house is locked and empty. I sit outside alone,
For it is not my house, and I possess no key.
I simply came for a walk here, close to the sea,
Because I remembered the grass
Grew deep and soft and cool;
That no one else would pass,
No one would come to the school
Closed for the long vacation, across the narrow street.
I would sit among the four o'clocks and stretch out my feet,
Letting my book, unopened, lie just where it sank
While I dreamed and just half listened, and thirstily drank
The ripe warm air, part fish pier, part sea, part balsam wood.
It was enough to be here, quiet. It was good.

There is the telephone ringing, and nothing else is heard,
Not the fall of an apple, not the peep of a bird.
Now that I walk to the window and look into the hall
I see a coat tree standing, gaunt, bereft of all
Clothing but a sweater, raveled at the cuff.
Louder grows the ringing. Has he not rung enough,
Whoever is calling this number? Is he not aware
The family went to the mountains, and no one is there
To answer? How can he hope so long?
What is the urgent thing that he must speak?
I cannot rest nor dream now; this unresponse is bleak.
Orpheus calls Eurydice, calls her and calls
Down endless chasms, through interminable halls.
Menelaus from Sparta calls to Helen, gone
To Troy. The telephone rings on and on.
The spider spinning at the curtain top
Spins on as if it knew the sound would stop.

PEARL STRACHAN

Sometimes Called Cowslip

UNLIKE THE MAJORITY of early wild flowers that prefer the shelter of the woods to test the season's temper, the marsh marigold boldly opens the spring in the marshes. It is well equipped for its mission, being clothed in the brightest of yellow, which is shown to advantage by its background of dark green leaves. The plant does not harrow itself with any intense feelings of patriotism. It is equally fond of the old and new worlds, and has a rare adaptability for accommodating itself to circumstances. It is Shakespeare's Mary-bud. In this country it is sometimes improperly called cowslip, which name belongs to a European species of primrose.—From "A Guide to the Wild Flowers," by ALICE LOUNSBERRY. (New York: Stokes.)

Bloomsbury Is Not All Learning

THE HEART OF BLOOMSBURY is the British Museum . . . it is the Museum and University College which dominate Bloomsbury. It is full of bookshops and publishers' offices and all sorts of societies and Oriental art shops, and it is a *quartier latin* of learning, but emphatically not of gaiety. Gower Street is full of Indian students, who have their club there; professors and learned people from all over the world fill the hotels around the Museum. But Bloomsbury has a mixed population, and it is not all learning. The countless boarding-houses shelter that typical human assortment so amusingly portrayed in Munro's play *At Mrs. Beam's;* they are full of "genteel" old ladies, of "retired" people of all sorts who cannot afford a home, of young clerks from the Continent trying to learn English, while in the summer they and much of the available accommodation of Bloomsbury, are submerged by the tide of American tourists of the non-wealthy but "cultured" kind who wish to visit the Museum, the Abbey, and Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. They like the prim teashops of Bloomsbury, and its art and handicraft galleries, its temperance hotels, and its "old-world atmosphere." When, however, modern London talks of "Bloomsbury" it is not thinking of transatlantic visitors nor of the Elgin marbles, but means a certain intellectual set, the members of which live, or have lived, in that district and made it famous again in the last twenty years. That Bloomsbury is a "high-brow" place—that is to say, a very influential intellectual centre. The "Bloomsburies" have had a decisive influence on modern thought and art in England, and this Bloomsbury is to-day to a very great extent what Chelsea was in the 'nineties. Clive Bell is the prophet of modern art in England, Duncan Grant the most prominent post-Cèzanne painter there, Keynes perhaps the most influential economist. There is Leonard Woolf who edited the old *Nation,* and his wife, Virginia Woolf, one of the great novelists of the age; there are writers like Victoria Sackville-West, critics like Earp or Raymond Mortimer, sculptors like Dobson, composers like Constant Lambert or Walton, to name a few rather at random. "Bloomsbury" influences the universities and the reviews, parliament and politics, publishers and papers. It is a very important factor in present-day England and not a very well-known one. It likes to think what it admires to-day the masses will worship to-morrow, and it is probably quite right. —From "The Spirit of London," by PAUL COHEN-PORTHEIM. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Reinstating Christian Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONEST THINKERS have often expressed surprise that divine healing should apparently have been lost. They have seen that in the New Testament narrative of the life of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, records of healings done by him accompany accounts of his teaching. Yet, today, the activities of his followers seem to be almost entirely devoted to teaching regarding the overcoming of sin; and this, although the Master declared that healing should be a sign or proof of discipleship. He said (Mark 16:17, 18), "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

The explanation of this condition is to be found in the fact that the human mind finds it easier to subscribe to the prevalent belief that all things have a material origin than to accept the truth that there is but one cause and creator, God.

Today, however, all who suffer—those burdened ones who feel they may fall by the way—may gain new hope through the discovery of the Science of Mind-healing by Mary Baker Eddy. The church which she founded, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 17), was "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master," and to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

It is sometimes said that to understand the spiritual fact requires a considerable degree of intellectuality, or at least a wider knowledge of spiritual things than is possessed by the average person. The fact is, however, that the laying aside of material beliefs for spiritual truth is the divinely natural way to harmony.

Nor need the dawning upon our consciousness of the true nature of God as Spirit, together with the discernment that man is His image and likeness, as stated in Genesis, involve us in doubtful discussions, since that which becomes our own through spiritual unfoldment can never be taken from us. Our need is for a larger vision, more teachableness, that we may see the perfect creation of the one God, forever unfallen and harmonious, never subject to sickness, despondency, or lack.

It is sometimes mistakenly said by the sick that God's hand is heavy upon them. What is the hand of God? To discern that the hand or power of God is the power of Love, is to see that He who is ever strong upholds us eternally in health, courage, peace—qualities which reflect Mind, and which are always expressed by His idea, man.

We do not doubt God's perfection; and we know that perfect Mind, God, could never be sick, sorrowful, or fear-stricken. Why, then, do we not carry such confidence to its logical conclusion and rest in the understanding that man, God's idea, expresses Him in perfect health and harmony?

When the heavy-laden glimpse something of their real heritage as God's children, the burdens of sickness, fear, and lack are seen to be but aspects of human belief regarding things entirely outside of God's spiritual and perfect creation. In proportion to our apprehension and understanding of reality these false beliefs fall away.

The many healings experienced by Christian Scientists, including those spoken of in the Wednesday evening services in Christian Science churches, or recorded in the Christian Science periodicals, result from the discernment of man's spiritual nature, in the likeness of his perfect Father, God; the Father who is all-wise, all-powerful, ever present, and available.

Many, believing in God's ability to heal, sometimes speak hopefully of His doing so "in His own good time." God is good, and God is All. Where God is, good dwells. In Genesis (1:31) we read that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." God's "good time," then, is now; and healing is possible of achievement at this very moment.

When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, healed the sick, he was able to lift the thought of those who sought him above material beliefs, because he knew the perfection of man as the child of God. In his great Sermon on the Mount he exhorted his hearers (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

The health, freedom, and spontaneity of man's true selfhood are demonstrable now and always. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 55), "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Christelijke Genezing in Eere Hersteld

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

MENIGMAAL HEBBEN eerlijke denkers hun verwondering er over te kennen gegeven, dat goddelijke genezing verloren schijnt te zijn gegaan. Zij hebben gezien, dat in het Nieuw-Testamentisch verhaal van het leven van Christus Jezus, den Wegwijzer, naast zijn leer ook de genezingen vermeld staan, die hij heeft gedaan. Toch schijnt tegenwoordig het werk van zijn volgelingen zich grootendeels te bepalen tot het onderricht betreffende het overwinnen van zonde, hoewel de Meester verklaard heeft, dat genezingswerk het teeken of bewijs zou zijn, waaraan zijn volgelingen zouden gekend worden. Hij heeft gezegd (Marcus 16:17, 18): „En degenen die geloofd zullen hebben, zullen deze teekenen volgen: in mijnen naam zullen zij . . . op kranken . . . de handen leggen, en zij zullen gezond worden."

Deze toestand vindt zijn verklaring in het feit, dat het menschelijk gemoed het gemakkelijker acht het algemeen heerschend geloof te onderschrijven, dat alle dingen een stoffelijken oorsprong hebben, dan de waarheid te aanvaarden, dat er slechts één oorzaak en schepper is—God.

Heden kunnen echter allen, die lijden—allen, die belast zijn en gevoelen, dat zij langs den weg zouden kunnen neerzinken—nieuwe hoop putten uit de ontdekking van de Wetenschap van het genezen door het Gemoed door Mary Baker Eddy. De door haar gestichte kerk The First Church of Christ, Scientist, te Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A., was volgens de *Manual of The Mother Church* [Kerkhandleiding van De Moederkerk] „bestemd om het woord en de werken van onzen Meester te gedenken" en om „het oorspronkelijk Christendom en zijn verloren gegaan element van genezing in eere te herstellen" (blz. 17).

Somtijds hoort men zeggen, dat het begrijpen van een geestelijk feit een hoogen graad van verstandelijk vermogen vereischt of tenminste een ruimere kennis van de geestelijke dingen dan de menschen in het algemeen bezitten. Ongetwijfeld echter is het aanvaarden van de geestelijke waarheid en het daarmee gepaard gaande afleggen van stoffelijke geloofwijzen, de goddelijk-natuurlijke weg tot harmonie.

Wanneer de ware aard van God als Geest in ons bewustzijn daagt en wij gaan begrijpen, dat de mensch Zijn beeld en gelijkenis is, zooals in Genesis wordt verklaard, behoeft dit niet tot twijfelende overleggingen te voeren, daar hetgeen ons door geestelijke ontvouwing eigen is geworden, ons nimmer kan worden ontnomen. Wat wij noodig hebben is een wijdere visie, meer gewilligheid om te leeren, zoodat wij de volmaakte schepping van den éénen God kunnen gaan zien, die in alle eeuwigheid on-gevallen en harmonisch is en nooit onderhevig is aan ziekte, moedeloosheid en gebrek.

Geheel ten onrechte wordt somtijds door zieken beweerd, dat Gods hand zwaar op hen rust. Wat is de hand van God? Wanneer wij gaan zien, dat de hand of de macht van God de macht is van Liefde, beseffen wij, dat Hij, die altijd krachtig is, ons eeuwiglijk in stand houdt in gezondheid, moed en vrede—eigenschappen, die Gemoed weerspiegelen en altijd door Zijn idee, den mensch, worden uitgedrukt.

Wij twijfelen niet aan Gods volmaaktheid, wij weten, dat God, het volmaakte Gemoed, nooit ziek, nooit bedroefd, nooit door vrees bevangen kan zijn. Waarom voert dit vertrouwen ons dan niet tot de logische gevolgtrekking, dat wij veilig zijn in het begrijpen, dat de mensch, de idee Gods, Hem in volkomen gezondheid en harmonie tot uiting brengt?

Wanneer zulke zwaar-belasten ook maar iets gaan beseffen van hun werkelijk erfdeel als kinderen Gods, zien zij dat de ziekte, de vrees en het gebrek, waaronder zij zoo zwaar gebukt gaan, slechts vormen zijn van het menschelijk geloof aangaande dingen, die geheel buiten Gods geestelijke en volmaakte schepping staan. Naarmate wij de werkelijkheid gaan bevatten en begrijpen, vallen zulke onjuiste geloofwijzen weg.

De tallooze genezingen, die beoefenaars der Christelijke Wetenschap hebben ondervonden, waaronder die begrepen zijn, waarvan in de Woensdagavond-diensten der kerken der Christelijke Wetenschap gesproken wordt en die, welke in de tijdschriften van de Christelijke Wetenschap beschreven zijn, volgen uit het begrijpen, dat de mensch geestelijk van aard is, omdat hij de gelijkenis van zijn volmaakten Vader is, van God, die al-wijs, almachtig, altijd tegenwoordig en bereikbaar is.

Velen, die gelooven in Gods vermogen om te genezen, zeggen dikwijls vol hoop, dat Hij dit doen zal „op Zijn eigen tijd, den goeden tijd". God is goed en God is het Al. Waar God is, is het goede. In Genesis (1:31) lezen wij: „God zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en zie, het was zeer goed." Gods „goede tijd" is dus nu en genezing kan op dit oogenblik worden ervaren.

Toen Christus Jezus, de Wegwijzer, de zieken genas, was hij in staat de gedachten dergenen, die hem zochten, boven stoffelijke geloofwijzen uit te heffen, omdat hij wist, dat de mensch als Gods kind volmaakt is. In zijn algemeen-bekende Bergrede heeft hij zijn hoorders aangespoord (Matth. 5:48): „Weest dan gijlieden volmaakt, gelijk uw Vader die in de hemelen is, volmaakt is."

De gezondheid, vrijheid en spontaneiteit van 's menschen ware zelfheid kunnen nu en altijd bewezen worden. In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 55): „De tijd voor het wederverschijnen der goddelijke genezing is te allen tijde en een ieder, die zijn aardsche al op het altaar der goddelijke Wetenschap nederlegt, drinkt ook nu van den beker van Christus en wordt toegerust met den geest en de macht van het Christelijk genezen."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Undaunted Spring

Still flows the Rhine,
and in the land of wooden shoes
the tulips blow.
France has her vineyards,
the British Isles their green,
and refugees gaze upward
at a flowering tree.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

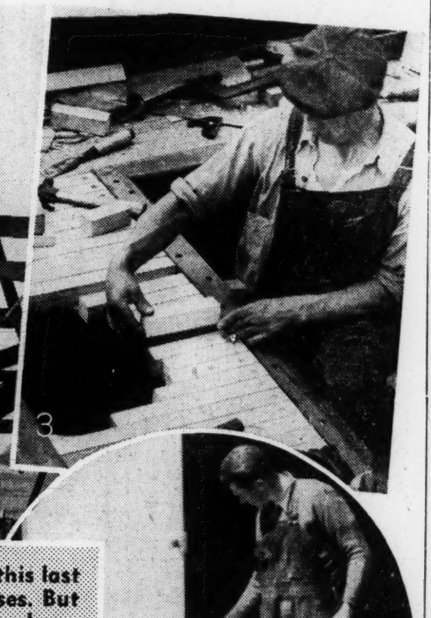
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1940

Springtime in the Boat Yards

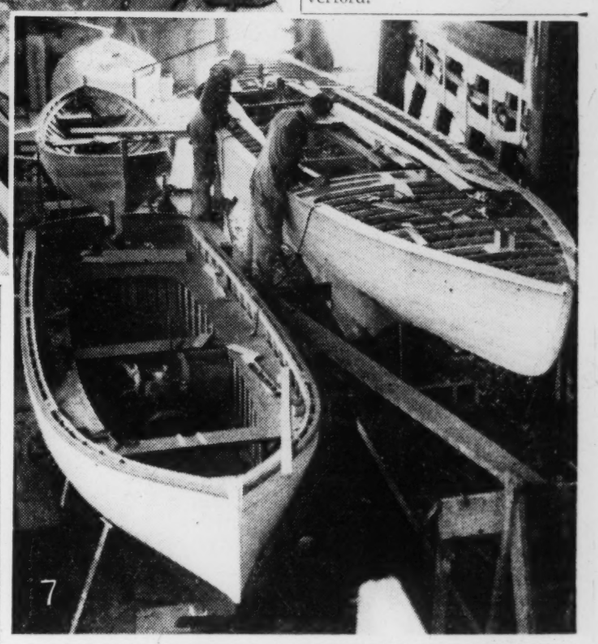


There were some bright warm days this last week. Everybody saw robins and crocuses. But the surest sign of Spring in New England was in the boatyards.

From Eastport to Old Greenwich they were at it with scraper and maul, hammering seams tight, burning off paint, brushing on fresh. In bustling sheds band saws were whining, sand paper machines were smoothing solid mahogany planks, steam was wisping from stout oak frames, as many an inshore mariner echoed the Poet's plea, "Give me a tall ship, and a star to steer her by."

At Wareham (1) in a quaint old seaside shed they were twisting screws home with electric tools; at Ipswich (2) they were framing out another Gloucester fishing boat. In Cambridge, just off the Charles River a man (3) was fitting new deck planks, while down in the Cape Cod Boat Company's shed another workman shaved a bow.

Buzzards Bay saw new row boats (5) coming off the workbench for a coat of paint. Up in Marblehead, at Graves (6) they began fitting out the cabin cruisers for another summer of fun. At Quincy-Adams (7) they pushed ahead on the small boats, made according to old time models, for a reproduction of a Clipper type ship.



Spring Sends Retail Trade Up in Boston

April showers bring May flowers but, according to reports from Boston's leading department stores, they also bring good business, too. The soft spring rains which have been falling during the past week have not dampened the ardor of shoppers; instead they have sent them to stores and shops in increasing numbers. A gain of 7.7 per cent was recorded in department store sales last week.

Thrifty housewives bent on making their own spring clothes went in for cotton print cloth in a big way during the week, keeping that business at a good steady average.

Increasing demand for both foreign and domestic wools encouraged wool houses. They quoted more buying than for several months at slightly advanced prices. Some mills were making purchases in the West.

Shoe factories, however, were only moderately busy. The trade was focusing attention on the fall and winter business, which normally gets under way about a month from now.

Bank deposits and loans increased slightly. Investments were a little lower. The New England Power Association reported it produced 43,534,062 kilowatt hours of electrical energy for the week ended April 13, compared with 41,008,557 in the corresponding period a year ago, a gain of 6.18 per cent.

C. F. Adams to Further Girl Scout Democracy

Former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams was today announced as the first New Englander on the newly formed National Advisory Council of the Girl Scouts of America. Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn of Cambridge, Mass., Third Vice-President of the National Organizaion, who with Mrs. Raynham Townshend of Connecticut, represented New England at the first meeting of the Council in New York this week, said on her return here today that the National Advisory Council will be composed of 100 outstanding citizens of the United States, chosen from communities throughout the Nation.

"Fifty have already been appointed," Mrs. Glenn explained. "It was decided at our convention in Philadelphia last October that we needed such support in the Country, due to our rapid expansion. We're half a million strong and still growing—almost faster than we can keep up with."

Mrs. Glenn was asked to speak to the new National Advisory Council on scouting because she has been in Scouts since she was a small girl.

"Training in a democracy demands not only a feeling of liberty but also a feeling of responsibility," Mrs. Glenn told the reporter. "You must have self-control if external control is removed. This has to be learned. It's an advanced state. For democracy is an acquired trait. The whole democratic ideal is one that has to be worker toward.

"In Girl Scouting, definitely what they do is decided by the group, with the help and advice of the leader—it is not at all dictated by the leader. It's living the democratic process.

"I like to think of citizenship as character functioning at any age level. In Girl Scouts, we have them from seven to 18, with something offered for each group, from the Brownies, the seven-to-teners, on up.

"It's not enough to become a great genius yourself. You must learn how to gear yourself in with the abilities of other people. For everyone must tie in with the rest of the social picture."

Mrs. Glenn said that people are apt to think of Girl Scouting as attracting only the "outdoor" type of girl, "building a lean-to or cooking messily over a fire"—but that of recent years the Girl Scout movement has enlarged its scope to take care of the "artistic" girl also, giving such opportunities as are found in "music, dancing, handicrafts, or gardening," besides its more vigorous activities of hiking, canoeing, and the like.

In conclusion, Mrs. Glenn said that the new National Advisory Council will serve as a kind of public relations body, helping by the prominence of its members to represent the Girl Scouts of America to the Nation.

Lunar Eclipse Set for Sunday

Tomorrow night, April 21, the moon stages a feature attraction of her own, a lunar eclipse visible throughout the entire United States.

The full moon passes into the earth's partial shadow (penumbra) at 9:28 p. m., Sunday, and leaves the shadow at about 1:30 a. m. Monday morning. If everything goes well and skies are clear, the whole lunar disk should be noticeably darker between 11 p. m. and 12 midnight. The last good penumbral obscuring of the moon, according to Hayden Planetarium, was observed in the western hemisphere on May 25, 1937.

According to astronomers, tomorrow night's event will be an interesting drama to watch. Outside of measurements which will be made to determine the limits of the effective penumbral cone, or partial shadow of the earth, it will have little scientific interest.

This lunar eclipse will be the third of this year's five eclipses, a higher number than average.

Jobs Service Of State Placed 40,000 in 1939

A state-wide educational drive this summer to better acquaint employers and workers with the opportunities offered by the State Employment Service to be followed later in the year by a job-finding campaign, was urged today by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Mr. Marshall pointed out that his organization last year placed more than 40,000 workers in jobs. It charges no fee either to industry or to the unemployed.

His proposal in substance is that employers co-operate in obtaining as many as possible of their new workers through the offices of the Massachusetts State Employment Service, which is conducted as a part of the work of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Records Evaluated

"Workers who register at these offices are interviewed and their educational experience records are carefully evaluated by the trained personnel workers stationed in these offices," Mr. Marshall said. "These records are then classified so that workers with the requisite skills and abilities may be promptly referred to employers who call upon the Service for qualified workers.

"If employers instead of filling vacancies in their plants and businesses in hit-or-miss fashion will call upon the State Employment Service when they need additional workers, they will save money not only for themselves but for the community at large."

In explanation, Mr. Marshall said that conservative estimates indicated that from $8 to $200 or more was frequently spent by manufacturers in training new employees. Such expense included the indirect cost of interviewing and hiring, instruction on the job, increase of wear and tear on equipment, increased spoilage and decreased output.

"The Employment Service can assist employers in reducing this cost because it will refer to employers only persons qualified to perform the duties of the particular job available," he continued.

"Furthermore, the majority of our job seekers are self-sustaining men and women who have never received relief, but continued unemployment may eventually cause them to become relief or welfare recipients.

Reduces Costs

"Therefore the replacement of these workers in industry may indirectly reduce costs of relief and consequently tax costs as well.

"Although many employers are doing the majority of their hiring through the State Employment Service, many others are still not taking advantage of this Service for which they themselves are paying.

"On the other hand," he noted, "some workers who have lost their positions have failed to apply for the benefits to which they are entitled. To remedy these conditions, we are now seriously considering the launching of an intensive educational campaign whose purpose will be to familiarize the public with the real aims of this Division."

Observing that the State Employment Service submitted to employers only applicants found to qualify, Mr. Marshall added:

"It is up to the employer to make the decision as to which of those workers referred to him he shall hire. The aim of our Employment Service is to assist personnel managers and employers in providing them with an Employment Service upon which they can depend for prompt referral of reliable workers.

"Through its state-wide organization of 30 permanent offices, located in industrial and business centers throughout the State, the Service is in a position to make available a larger reservoir of skilled workers than can be found through any other source."

Ousted Immigration Chief to Be Honored

Miss Mary H. Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at Boston, who was recently legislated out of office as a result of the reorganization plan of President Roosevelt, will be tendered a farewell dinner on April 29 at 7:15 p. m., at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. A group of her friends will give the dinner.

College English Teachers Hold Meeting at Simmons

Members of the recently formed College English Association's New England Group are in session today at Simmons College, where a two-day spring meeting has been in progress. Prof. H. H. Scudder, Chairman of the English Department and Acting Dean of the University of New Hampshire, is Temporary President of the Group.

This April gathering sees assembled a number of nationally known figures in the field of English literature and literary criticism, among whom I. A. Richard, British scholar, literary critic, and leader in the modern study of semantics, is outstanding. Mr. Richard, who is the author of "Science of Poetry" and "Principles of Criticism," is now at Harvard on a special appointment.

Other interesting figures loom large at the conference. There is, for instance, Prof. Winthrop Tilley of Connecticut University, whose part it is to lead a discussion of the talk Mr. Richard is giving. Professor Tilley has just published a book on basic English. Then there is Prof. Howard Patch of Smith College, Chaucerian and Middle English scholar, and author of a recent book, "On Re-Reading Chaucer." Still another prominent man is Prof. George Sherburn of Harvard. Professor Sherburn is an authority on eighteenth century literature and author of "The Early Career of Alexander Pope." Professor Patch's topic is "Chaucer and Youth," Professor Sherburn's is "Pope and the Poetic Method."

The meeting features two round-table discussions. One is considering freshman English, and is led by Dr. Ellsworth Barnard of Williams and Prof. H. H. Blanchard of Tufts. The other, which deals with the survey course in English literature, is led by Dr. Hewetts Joyce, Chairman of the English Department at Dartmouth, and his staff; Prof. George Sneath of Boston University, and by a representative from Mt. Holyoke College.

The College English Association is organized nationally. But its strength, according to its leaders, is to come from just such regional meetings as this one in Boston. These meetings, officials say, bring together teachers with common interests and problems, which may be discussed in an informal way.

It is interesting to note that New England was the first section of the United States to organize as a body. This was done at a meeting held in Worcester, Mass., last November, for that purpose.

The election of officers of the new organization was reserved for this time, and has not yet been announced.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate rain this afternoon and tonight, ending about Sunday noon. Lowest temperatures tonight in lower and middle 40's. Fresh to strong northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain today. Cloudy tomorrow, preceded by light rain, and not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness today followed by rain this afternoon and tonight, cloudy tomorrow, preceded by light rain, and not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	63	New Orleans	65	68
Chicago	39	43	New York	40	55
Denver	43	68	Norfolk	66	73
Kansas City	39	63	Philadelphia	43	50
Los Angeles	55	73	St. Louis	41	48
Miami	65	83	San Francisco	51	61
Minneapolis	47	66	Washington	47	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 20.
B—Maximum, April 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:42 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:11 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 10:33 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Monday, 11:03 a. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:01 p. m.

Brown Post Given To Hughes Scion

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20 (AP)—H. Stuart Hughes of Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., grandson of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, has been appointed administrative assistant and instructor in history at Brown University, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President, has announced.

Mr. Hughes, whose appointment is for the academic year 1940-41, was graduated from Amherst College in 1937 and is now studying for his Ph. D. degree in history at Harvard. His father, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was graduated from Brown in 1909, and his grandfather is Brown '81.

Boston's Flower 'Festivals' Await Visitors

When it's blossom time in Boston—from late April to mid-June—thousands of visitors come from far and near to witness the display and enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the flowers, declared Harry S. Baldwin, Chairman of the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in announcing a tentative schedule of the flower "festivals" of this city.

The Boston Public Garden and the Arnold Aboretum are two of the attractions stressed by Mr. Baldwin. In the former, tulips are pushing their way through the soil now, he said, and City officials expect them to be in full bloom about May 24. More than 70,000 bulbs have been planted, and blossoms of all colors are expected to make a notable display.

Comparing favorably with outstanding botanical gardens of the world is the Arnold Arboretum, containing 265 acres and under control of Harvard University. Japanese cherry blossoms are expected to be in bloom the last week in April, Mr. Baldwin stated. This display, he added, is the best in New England, and includes a large proportion of the varieties grown in the United States.

Coming events in the Arboretum include the ornamental flowering crabapple trees, which should be in blossom about the week of May 12; azaleas during the week of May 14; lilacs during the week of May 19. The crabapple tree collection is described as the best in the world, including 127 varieties; the azalea varieties literally run into the hundreds, and the lilac display of more than 400 varieties and species, cannot be equaled anywhere in the world, Mr. Baldwin said.

"Lilac Sunday" should be May 19, he announced. This is "the" day at the Arboretum, attracting, normally, fully 40,000 persons to the "lilac walk," while a total of more than 250,000 persons visit the Arboretum during the several blossom periods.

Rhododendrons will be in bloom about the second week in June, with only the hardy varieties growing at the Arboretum, which is in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston, near the Forest Hills elevated station, and highway No. 1, leading to Providence.

Work to Start Soon On Haverford Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa., April 20—Work will begin in the next few days on a $125,000 four-story fireproof addition to the Haverford College Library, according to William W. Comfort, President of Haverford.

'Dark Horse' for City Post?

Political observers today were looking for a "dark horse" appointment to the office of Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston.

Following the resignation of Henry Parkman, Jr., who retired from the post to run for the United States Senate, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin offered the $9,000 position to Wilfred J. Doyle, City Clerk.

There seem to have been at least three reasons for the choice in addition to the Mayor's well-known confidence in Mr. Doyle. In the first place the appointment would enable the City Clerk, who has contributed much to the present Administration, to round out a long career with a signal honor. Second, it would elevate John Hines, Assistant Clerk, and one of Mr. Tobin's most reliable advisors, in the $7,000 clerkship. Finally, because of Mr. Doyle's acknowledged talent the appointment would arouse a minimum of bitterness among other aspirants.

Since Mr. Doyle declined the promotion, Mayor Tobin has not acted although supporters of some candidates are said to be exerting pressure. Some observers think that very pressure is causing the Mayor's hesitancy.

Various names have been mentioned for the post—State Assistant Attorneys General Arthur V. Sullivan and J. Burke Sullivan; William L. Baxter of the School Buildings Commission; and William Wallace of the Law Department staff. With several able candidates available most will be disappointed when one is chosen.

Nautical School Sought in Maine

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, advocated that a port in the State of Maine, to be selected by the Maine State Legislature, be added to those at which establishment of nautical training schools is authorized under Federal law.

He introduced a bill (HR 9446) to amend existing law authorizing such Federal-aid schools by adding authority for a Maine school. Schools already are authorized at nine ports, and are in existence at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Brookline's Archives To Be Published by WPA

An "Inventory of Town Archives of Brookline" will soon be published by the Works Progress Administration Historical Records Survey, it is announced.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton and Vivien Leigh. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy, and Robert Young. Also "Seventeen," featuring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field.

Fine Arts—
"That's Life, Claudine," a French film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "March of Time—Vatican Issue." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins 2:25, 5:35, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 2.

R. K. O. Boston—
"North Sea Patrol," 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Rancho Grande," 12, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: The Kidoodlers, Slate Bros. with Fay Carroll. Paul Winchell with Jerry, and Kathleen Byrne Trio. 1:20, 5:10, 9.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "... And Ane Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Historical features, "Old Hickory," "Land of the Navajo Indian, "Guatemala—Banana Industry," "Flying Targets," "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Trans-Lux—
"Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Face Behind the Scar," with Griffith Jones. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Also "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," with Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern.

University—
David Niven and Olivia de Havilland in "Raffles." 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also Ronald Coleman in "The Light that Failed." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." Also "Castle on the Hudson," with Ann Sheridan.

Uptown—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, violin soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe presents "Rouge et Noir," "Bacchenale," "Le Spectre de la Rose," and "Devil's Holiday." 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Bedford, in Fairhaken Town Hall, Fairhaven, 3:30 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Bach's B minor Mass presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses. Benefit performance for the orchestra's Pension Fund. To be given in two parts at 4:30 and 8. Soloists: Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; Viola Silver, contralto; William Hain, tenor; AOlexander Kipnis, bass, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Joseph Bloch, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Program of original character sketches in costume by Miss Alice Ocnoff. 3:30.

Bostn Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Concert by the Waltham Musical Club presented through the courtesy of Miss Marguerite Stiles. 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

City Auditorium Rental Fee Stirs Springfield Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A rental fee of $80 a day for use of the Municipal Auditorium for the annual State Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has been voted by the City Property Committee despite vehement objection of the Springfield Central Labor Union.

The policy of the Committee was sustained by the City Council as the Common Council, lower board in the bicameral City Council, rejected a resolution directing the Committee to allow free use of the Auditorium for conventions and charitable purposes.

Involved in the issue is an interesting example of an attempt to follow a business-like practice in the administration of municipal government.

Vexed Question

Rental of the Municipal Auditorium has become an administrative function of the City Property Committee. With each new committee the question of regulations on the Auditorium has provided a vexed question, usually ending with almost unlimited free use of the municipal hall. For years it has been accepted that conventions, booking through the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, should enjoy the auditorium privilege without charge.

The present Committee agreed at the outset to levy a minimum charge for the auditorium to make it nearly self-supporting. To achieve this a minimum cost of $80 has been determined as the rental basis. For the first time rental fees have been paid for social events of veterans' organizations, while Springfield Policemen's Relief Association paid $150 rent to use the auditorium for the policeman's ball.

First application for a convention arose in the request for the labor gathering in August. The committee, after careful deliberation, decided it could not be consistent and fair to previous occupants of the auditorium if it waived its rental policy in this instance.

Appeal to Committee

Mayor Putnam appealed to the Committee a week ago to reconsider its action, emphasizing the revenue from the auditorium in the aggregate is not a large sum, that the city should consider the economic value gained for its citizens by a convention, and that as a matter of goodwill this hospitality should be extended to any and all groups who might make Springfield their convention city.

The Committee declined to withdraw from its position and an apparently final effort was made at the City Council meeting Monday to have the Council order the Committee to make an exception for conventions. Such a result is sought by the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, which has promised free use of the auditorium to prospective visitors. By a vote of 10 to 5, however, the Common Council rejected the censure resolution, principally on the grounds that the body shall express its confidence in committee members and actions.

Westfield Charter Changes Suggested

WESTFIELD, Mass. April 20—A comprehensive survey of the Westfield City Government shows that in general it "is well and economically administered."

"While some savings are possible," according to a 314-page report of Griffenhagen & Associates, consultants in public administration and finance, "many opportunities for economies neglected in most other communities have been taken advantage of. The City is not spending materially more than is necessary under the form of organization in effect for the conduct of its municipal government.

"The administration and operating structure of the City Government is, however, as in the case of most New England cities, unduly complex," the report adds. "But it will take numerous changes in the charter and laws to bring about the desirable degree of simplification.

"Because of the limited opportunities for reduction in expenditures, the recommendations . . . are in the main directed toward improvements in services" of the various departments, the report continues.

The survey was begun last fall before the administration of Mayor Alice D. Burke, the Bay State's first woman Mayor.

New Wilbraham Course

At the annual meeting of the Boston Alumni of Wilbraham Academy held recently in Wilbraham, Headmaster Charles A. Stevens said that "to develop the artistic side of the students, juniors will be required next year to take a course in appreciation of art and seniors a course on appreciation of music."

Radio 'Hams' Turn Talents To Television

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—The radio "hams" of America—operators of the 55,000 amateur stations dotted about the Nation—soon may be fooling around with television in a big way.

The development of a cheap iconoscope, a hitherto costly tube essential in the transmission of pictures through the ether, was announced in the May issue of QST, monthly publication of the American Amateur Radio Relay League.

Commercial iconoscopes now are priced at about $650, and because of the cost only about a dozen amateurs have been experimenting with television.

The new iconoscope, a much smaller and simplified version, will be put on the market sometime this summer, QST said, at a fraction of the cost of the commercial type. It was developed by a Harrison, N. J., laboratory in collaboration with the League.

The iconoscope is the "pick-up" tube in television. It is the "eye" that sees the object, picks it up and transmits it for portrayal on a receiving screen.

James J. Lamb, Amateur Television Research Director of the League, estimated that more than a third of the Nation's "hams" were "vitally interested" in television.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 21

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, April 21

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 22

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, April 22

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today": transcribed.

For Sunday, April 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American group.
2:30 p. m.—Piano recital
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
3:30 p. m.—Special program, auspices of Foreign Mission Conference of North America.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: 'Unconsidered by Considerate Trifles,'" Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland": Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Merry week-end." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Cabaret with Charlie, Fritz and Fred. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—9:50 p. m.—Anwers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight," Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, April 21

Paris—12:00 noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 35.33 m.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Voice Beautiful." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—6:35 p. m.—Fragments from Hungarian Operetta. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese music. JZK. 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—American Voices. DXB, 9.61 meg.; 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Memories of Early Telephony

Richard E. Dolbear With Magneto Telephone

This instrument was invented by his grandfather, Prof. Amos E. Dolbear, who was associated with Alexander Graham Bell in the invention of the telephone. A number of Professor Dolbear's inventions are on display at the Tufts Hobby Show this week. Richard, who is a junior in Tufts Engineering School, makes a hobby of collecting old telephone apparatus.

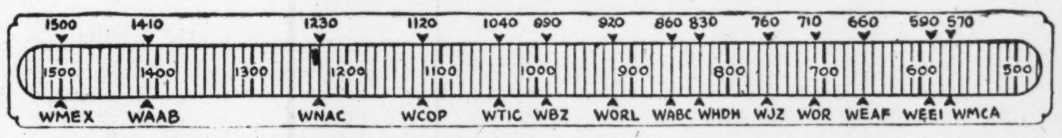
Autoists Pay $348,821,000 Since 1913

Massachusetts motorists have paid $348,821,000 in gasoline taxes and registration fees since 1913, an average of nearly $13,000,000 for every year since that early day in the history of the horseless carriage, J. Ernest Kerr, Secretary of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee, reported today.

Most of this was paid during the 1930's. The total for that decade was $240,737,000, as compared wtth $96,229,000 during the previous decade—an increase of $144,508,000 or 150 per cent.

The huge fund has made the Bay State rich in highways, an asset which Mr. Kerr declared is attracting most of the $180,367,000 of tourist business annually which Massachusetts enjoys. Added to this are untold millions in new business in machinery, automotive supplies, tourist accommodations and a host of other things. Because good transportation provides easy commerce, it is lowering the cost of living, Mr. Kerr added.

Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	New England Mu-	Perkins Institution	"Golden Melodies":	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15	sic Festival	chorus	string ensemble	delphia baseball game	Organ Concert
3:30	News; music	"Humanity on the	Dol Brisette's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Harvard Guardian	March": drama	Dol Brisette's Orchestra	delphia baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": col-	Club Matinee: variety	"Campus Capers": va-	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	riety program	delphia baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30	Peace talk	Sport comment	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Musicale
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	Sport comment	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	delphia baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"The Human Ad-	"Radio Magic": drama	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	venture": drama	The Three Cheers	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Americans at	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Work": drama	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake"	"Thank You Salute"	Salon Orchestra
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Dr. Bernard Myers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers":	Washington - California	Dance Music	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	dramatization	Crew Race	"Confidentially Yours"	enade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters":	N. E. Photographic Exp.	"Landmarks of Radio	New England Federation	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	dramatization	News from Europe	Drama"	of Men's Glee Clubs	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Stars Over Manhattan"	The Rhythmettes
8:45	chestra; War news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Talk, William Green	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days":	"Symphonic Strings":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Philip James, conduct'r	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Will Bradley's Orchestra	News Service
10:15	Thomas E. Dewey	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Thomas E. Dewey	conductor	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45	President Roosevelt	NBC Symphony Orches-	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Clyde Lu-	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Barn Dance	"Sportoscope"
11:15	cas' Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Barn Dance	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30	Al Donahue's Orch.	News; Weather; Sleepy	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Al Donahue's Orch.	Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; "Songs for	European News; Organ	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Sunday": recordings	and xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Concert Hall of the	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	Air"; weather report	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Bob Edge, sports	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day": roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	NBC String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	NBC String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church	Music": recordings	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	Happy Jim Parsons	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	Four Belles: vocal	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News; speaker	Music Hall: Verdi's "La	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	Traviata" with Rose-	'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	marie Brancato; D.	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Sarnoff; Jan Peerce	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Democracy in Ac-	News Service	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	tion": drama	Al and Lee Reiser's Or.	day": vocalists; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Salute to the	Great Plays: Arthur	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15	Americas	Kennedy; Hester Son-	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'	degard in Ferenc Mol-	University of Chicago	"Mystery History": quiz	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'	nar's "Liliom"	Round Table	program	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Tolerance Broadcast"	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	monic - Symphony	Foreign Policy Assn.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Or.; John Barbi-	"Tapestry Musicale"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	rolli, conductor;	"Tapestry Musicale"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Deems aTylor,	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Strings and Things":
4:15	commentator	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	orchestra
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45	ness": variety	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00	Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Concert Miniatures	Young People's Church
5:15	Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Concert Miniatures	of the Air
5:30	Your Band & Mine	NBC String Symphony;	"Crossroads": drama	Religious program	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Movie talk	Frank Black, conductor	"Crossroads": drama	Religious program	"Silent People": drama
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	The World This	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15	Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Bandwagon: Merle	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter: variety	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Evans' Circus Band	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	People's Platform:	Musical Comedy Revue:	Edgar Bergen: Donald	American Forum: Sena-	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	informal discussion	soloists; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	tors Wheeler, Montana;	cal Album": Gilbert
8:30	'So You Think You	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"One Man's Family":	Bridges, N. H., on "The	and Sullivan Melodies
8:45	Know Music'; news	Cab Calloway's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Relief Problem"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album": Gilbert
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	and Sullivan Melodies
9:30	Or.; Albert Spal-	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:45	ding, violinist	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Cottage Hawaiians
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Interlude: Griff Wil-	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	liams' Orchestra	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	Address by James	"Good Will Hour": John	NBC String Quartet	Art Kassel's Orchestra	News Service
10:45	A. Farley	J. Anthony, director	NBC String Quartet	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Sports; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	"Day's End"
11:30	Weather: Bob Cros-	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45	by's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Night Serenade	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Tom Fitzgerald, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"The Buckeye Four":	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	hillbilly group	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; music; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time": stocks	"The O'Neills": drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speakers
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Bill Lewis, songs; orch.	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weatehr	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Music With't Words	"Dress Rehearsal"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	morrow"
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Road to Romance"	Elsie Gross, organist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ington baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ington baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	ington baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Consolairs
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; News	"Young Wider Brown"	ington baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Piano soloist	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Or With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Advertising in the	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	interviews	American Scheme": talk	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall": drama	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	and music	Piano duet
9:00	Radio Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Raymond Massey	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	in "Abe Lincoln	Junior Police Citations:	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	in Illinois"	Commissioner Timilty	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; Jimmy Shields	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Eastman School Sym-	"Lullaby Lady": Con-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	phony Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Louis Prima's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Embassy Theater"
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	dramatization
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Hindemith's Violin Concerto

The Arts in Boston

The big news about the Symphony concert of yesterday is that it brought the first performance in America of Paul Hindemith's Violin Concerto. Richard Burgin, concertmaster, was soloist, and at the close of the work he, the composer, the conductor, and the orchestra shared an ovation. The twenty-second program of the season, which will be repeated tonight, listed also Edward Burlingame Hill's new Concertino for string orchestra and Scriabin's "Le Divin Poème."

There was good reason for the enthusiasm of the audience over the Hindemith. After a single hearing it seems probable that in this concerto Hindemith has equalled his own best work and has made an important contribution to the literature of violin and orchestra.

The concerto is big in conception, expertly constructed, beautifully written for the solo instrument and for the orchestra, and imbued with that indefinable quality which marks off the significant from the merely competent work. The idiom is the familiar Hindemith dissonant counterpoint, but the form, that of the conventional concerto, is so clearly defined as to be easily followed at a first hearing.

The first movement, although less ingratiating than the others, is built on viable thematic material and has much more than a merely intellectual appeal. The slow movement is of an exquisite beauty, expressed with a minimum of effort and with great economy of means. The Finale is bursting with rhythmic vitality.

The concerto recalls the score for the ballet, "St. Francis," heard here last year. That was program music; this is absolute music. But both are pure Hindemith, and Hindemith at his high best. The "St. Francis" music seemed the most important element in the ballet, even when played by an inferior orchestra. It would be useful if a suite from it could be heard from Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony.

The performance of the concerto yesterday was superb in all respects. Mr. Burgin, playing as this commentator had never heard him play before, covered himself with glory. The work is obviously difficult, but the soloist played with an easy mastery. His tone was of good size, his intonation secure, and his technique brilliant. Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra matched him with their subtle and sympathetic accompaniment.

The other novelty of the program, Mr. Hill's Concertino, was unavoidably overshadowed, but it is by no means negligible. An unpretentious piece, it is distinguished by those Apollonian qualities which we have come to expect of its composer, reinforced, in the slow movement, by the new emotional depth which became apparent in his Third Symphony. A very charming work, which brought warm applause for the composer. L. A. S.

Ballet Russe Finals Today

"Le Baiser de la Fée," new to the Ballet Russe repertoire," received an ovation at the Opera House last night. It is unquestionably the hit of the season. It will be performed this afternoon, and possibly substituted for one of the other ballets this evening, in the final performances of the current visit.

The programs as scheduled are: Matinee, "La Boutique Fantasque," "Baiser de la Fée," and "Ghost Town;" evening, "Rouge et Noir," "Bacchanale," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Devil's Holiday."

"Le Baiser de la Fée" will be reviewed in the Monday Arts and Amusements Page. M. L.

Smith Divided on Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—While following quite closely nationwide opinion on most political, economic and social issues of the day, Smith College students are more divided than members of the public at large in their attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt as President, a recent poll has shown.

In answer to the question, "In general do your approve or disapprove today of Roosevelt as President?" 54 per cent disapproved, showing considerable variance with the 36 per cent expressing disapproval in the spring, 1940, Gallup poll.

Conducted by members of a class in social psychology, the survey made use of methods employed by the Gallup and Fortune polls. The poll touched 357 students representing a cross-section of the college with respect to the classifications of religion, the type of secondary school attended, the region in which the student lives and her class in college. Because the students were divided into these groups for the sample, "the chances are overwhelming—997 out of 1,000—that the results are correct to within 4 or 5 per cent," according to James J. Gibson, director of the poll and Associate Professor at Smith College.

The Smith College survey showed strong approval of Mrs. Roosevelt's conduct as "First Lady," but a majority opposed the idea of having a woman for President. In the latter case, the percentage opposed was 61 to the question, "Would you vote for a woman for President, if she were qualified in every other respect?" showing fewer Smith College students opposed to a feminine President than the 66 per cent mixed group registering disapproval in the Gallup poll and the 81 per cent objecting in the "Ladies' Home Journal" survey. It is of interest to note that, apparently, as many or more men than women favor a woman President.

A majority of students favor a large army and a navy capable of protecting this continent. To the question, "Would you favor a term of compulsory military service for all young men of 18 or 19?" only 19 per cent voted "yes," as compared to 43 per cent voting this way in the Fortune poll.

Fifty-four per cent of the students approve of a married woman's earning money in industry or business, even though her husband may be capable of supporting her. Only 22 per cent voted approval in this query conducted in the nation-wide poll.

Hearing on Milk Price Scheduled

A public hearing on the question of reducing the price of milk in the Greater Boston area will be held by the State Milk Control Board at the State House April 23, Joseph C. Cort, Administrator of the Board, announces.

When on Feb. 7 the board increased the price of milk at retail stores from 13 cents to 14 cents a quart, it was understood that the rate would be effective until May 1, when a seasonal drop in price is expected. It is indicated that after the hearing the Board will approve a reduction to 13 cents a quart.

For the Lawrence-Lowell area a similar hearing will be held at the Lawrence City Hall on April 24.

Newtowne Court Art Course Opens

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Art Project of the Works Progress Administration, and sponsored by the Art Department of the Cambridge Public Schools, residents of Cambridge's Federal housing project, Newtowne Court, may attend free classes and without leaving the building in which their home is located in the recreation center of the project.

The art course is the first of several to be opened in Newtowne Court. Others will include the study of textiles, hooked rugs, tapestries and Navajo rugs, dress design, analysis of individual problems and other subjects.

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Ripe Welcome Waits Farley; Sullivan Still Transit Head

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Democratic Presidential aspirant, re-enters Massachusetts on Sunday to attend a testimonial dinner in his honor, he will find the political situation very little changed. Mr. Farley is still the choice of Massachusetts Democrats, if President Roosevelt does not run, according to indications.

Former Gov. James M. Curley, the man who made political capital of being with "Roosevelt before Chicago, in 1932, has now announced that he is with "Farley before Chicago" this year whether or not the President seeks election. But most of the other Massachusetts Democratic leaders on the Farley-pledged slate are still for the President first and the Postmaster General second.

But Massachusetts bulks large in Mr. Farley's political plans whether they are aimed toward the Presidential chair or merely the Vice Presidential office. Only in Massachusetts has Mr. Farley authorized the filing of a slate of convention delegates pledged to him. In fact he is the only Presidential candidate in either party to allow the filing of officially pledged delegates here.

The Massachusetts Farley dinner, to be held at the Hotel Statler Sunday night, comes directly after a similar affair in New York, staged as a national demonstration that if President Roosevelt does not seek a third term practically the entire New York delegation is his.

The Farley affair also comes just nine days prior to the April 30 Massachusetts Presidential primaries at which Mr. Farley is seeking election of a full Farley-pledged slate.

Still Transit Head

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, has tossed aside his post as Boston WPA Administrator, but it appears he is like Tennyson's brook as far as the Transit Commission job is concerned.

Sources close to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declare the Chief Executive will reappoint Colonel Sullivan to the $7,500-a-year job which he has held since 1918. During these 22 years Colonel Sullivan has been in charge of such major projects as construction of the Sumner Tunnel, the 12-mile Dorchester rapid transit extension, the Kenmore Square subway extension, and the Huntington Avenue subway and others.

Meanwhile, the haze beclouding the reasons for the Colonel's resignation as WPA Administrator is clearing gradually. A sharp dispute occurred between him and Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, it is reported, concerning promotions and transfers.

Colonel Sullivan felt he should be given a freer hand inasmuch as he was in close contact with the men. When this was denied, he resigned, according to City Hall sources.

Some persons recall that the Colonel was not eager for the job when he was appointed in 1934. The work required much time and presented many complex problems. The pay was $1 a year. It appears that Frederick W. Mansfield, then Mayor, proposed his name, although officially the appointment was made by Joseph P. Carney, then the State WPA Administrator.

Embarrasses Dewey

Massachusetts Deweyites are definitely in a quandary. William H. McMasters, Union Party gubernatorial nominee in 1936 and candidate for the Republican Governor's nomination in 1938, has filed a full slate of delegates-at-large to the G. O. P. convention pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney and militant Presidential candidate. In addition, he has filed district delegate slate in 13 of the 15 congressional districts.

Although Mr. McMasters group provide the only means of piling up a large state-wide vote for Mr. Dewey, the candidate has turned his back upon Mr. McMasters, who is a minor power in Massachusetts politics although both major parties have found him troublesome in the past.

Mr. Dewey has stated Mr. McMasters has not been authorized to file a slate pledged to him. Furthermore, although Mr. McMasters is running on an old age pension platform, Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, has announced Mr. McMasters has been repudiated by the Townsend Plan officials.

Those voting for Mr. McMasters' slate will be voting for his old age pension plan, a situation not acceptable to many voters. Thus, it is believed certain a majority of the Dewey-favoring votes will either vote for the unpledged slate headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in hope that eventually the national strength of Mr. Dewey will force Massachusetts support of Mr. Dewey, or they will refrain from voting. Thus a true picture of Mr. Dewey's Massachusetts strength will not be available in the result of the April 30 vote.

The Republican chieftains are fighting the McMasters drive for delegates, because if he seats a sizeable number he may cause considerable trouble in the Massachusetts delegation at Philadelphia. In addition, he would occupy a front seat in the November election setup.

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The Old Manse Opened to Public

The Trustees of Public Reservations, a private organization, which has purchased the Old Manse, Concord, Mass., and are to maintain it in perpetuity for the benefit of the public, opened it under the custodianship of Mr. and Mrs. Georges S. Keyes of Concord yesterday. It will remain open until November 15 each day in the week, including Sundays.

The Old Manse is one of the historic and literary shrines of the United States, the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson where he wrote his "Essays on Nature," and also where Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote the "Mosses from an Old Manse." The property consists of eight and one-half acres, which includes the actual field of the battle of Concord in the American Revolution.

240 in Flying Class To 'Graduate' in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20 (AP)—The 240 boys and girls of Rhode Island's Civil Aeronautics Authority ground school—said to be the largest in the country—are having "commencement exercises" tonight.

They're hoping for moonlight, because they're not only going to have a commencement hop but moonlight airplane rides.

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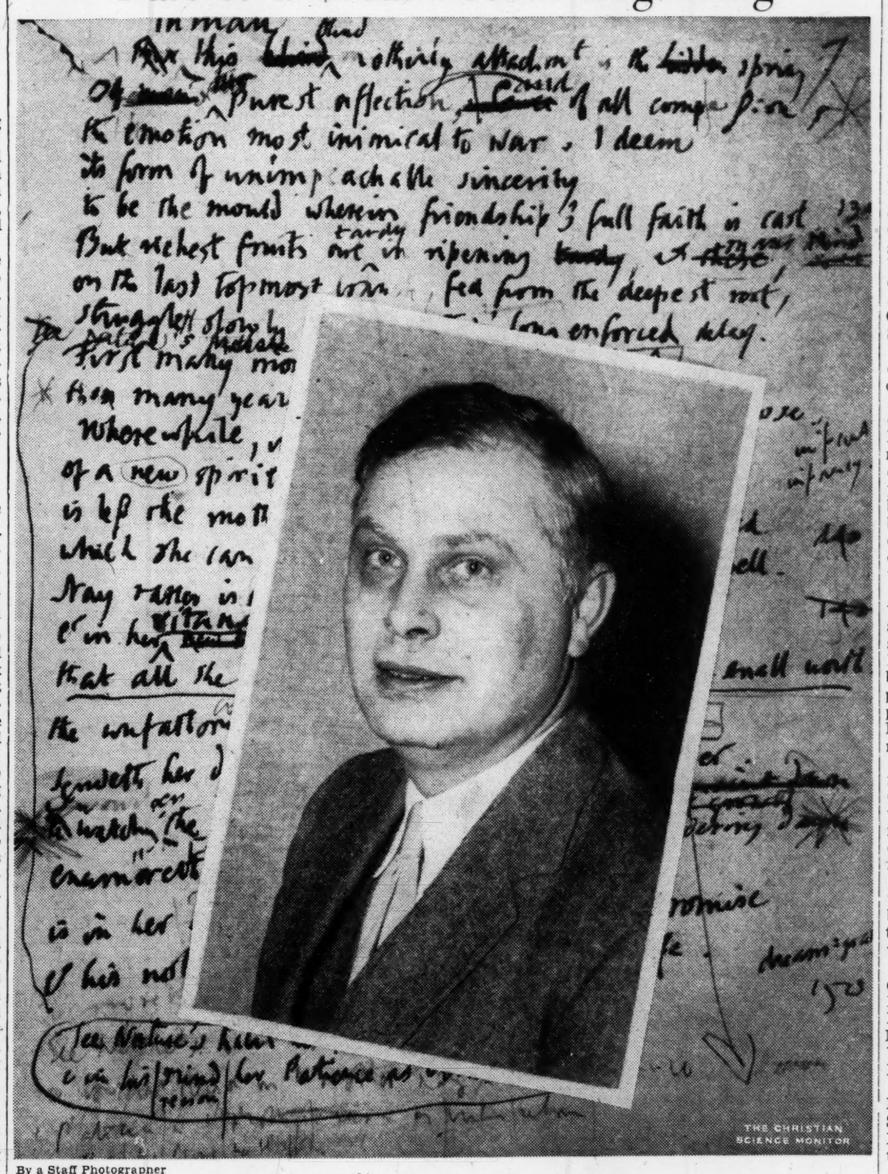

By a Staff Photograpner

Practice Sheets of Poets to Be Preserved for Posterity

A page of an original work sheet of Robert Bridges' "The Testament of Beauty." The famous English poet made the first draft in pencil, traced over the pencil and made further corrections in ink. Final corrections are in red ink. Inset is Charles David Abbott, Director of Libraries and Professor of English at the University of Buffalo in Buffalo, N. Y., who is making a world-wide collection of such sheets.

Modern Poets' Work Sheets Sought for Posterity's Use

By John Ritchey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When you talk with Charles David Abbott, Director of Libraries and Professor of English at the University of Buffalo, you are dealing with a man who probably has undertaken one of the most gigantic tasks attempted in modern literature. He has made a wager with posterity. That wager is that he will have collected the work sheets of the most important 20th century poets so that these records of the evolution of a poem will be available to the future student, historian and biographer.

In Boston recently to exhibit a sample of the manuscripts collected so far and to speak to the New England Poetry Society of his work, Mr. Abbott was eager to enlarge upon his project at the University of Buffalo.

It all started in 1937. In that year Mr. Abbott decided that the Lockwood Memorial Library collection of varient texts of printed poetry was a step in the right direction but not the best and final one if a collection was to provide the full data of the growth of a poem.

Samples Mostly Copies

There are, of course, in many libraries and museums throughout the world, a few odd work sheets of some of the great poems. In most cases, however, these are not really anything more than fair copies in the poet's hand with some minor revisions. Mr. Abbott reasoned that it would be immensely valuable to have a collection of 20th century poets' worksheets showing the step by step building of some of their best work. He likes to call such examples "a biography of a poet's thought."

Obviously such a self-imposed task presented difficulties. First, the task of contacting all the important modern poets and procuring the material needed. Second, the expense involved would be great and money must be raised for the project. Mr. Abbott, fired with a zeal for his plan that is evident in his voice and manner, approached the Carnegie Corporation for funds. He avers that they told him that he had attempted an impossible project but that they would help. As a start they sent him to England for three months to visit modern English poets and to attempt to gather such material.

Mr. Abbott had great success, getting work sheets from most of the important modern English poets i ncluding W. H. Auden, Stephen Spender, C. Day Lewis, Walter da La Mare and others. A little extra good fortune came his way while he was there. He met Mrs. Robert Bridges and told her of his work and great plans. She was interested. She had some pages of the original work sheets of "The Testament of Beauty," by her husband. She gave them to Mr. Abbott and promised the few remaining ones to him later. Of all the original manuscript of one of the greatest of modern poems less than half a dozen first sheets remain. Mrs. Bridges had rescued these from the waste basket. The great poet wrote the first version in pencil, went over the pencil, in blue ink and made final corrections in red ink.

Mr. Abbott is busily engaged also in collecting work sheets from modern American poets. He has many of these, including examples of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Robert Frost, Louise Bogan, and Edwin Markham. Many others have promised addtional material.

In order to make this material available for study and research Mr. Abbott is engaged in having some of it put on microfilm so that it can be sent about the country for research and used in class room study. By this process the pages can be thrown on a screen and enlarged.

The thing is that Mr. Abbott is faced with the task of being sure that he gets examples of the Shakespeare, Milton, and Coleridge of his day. Who they will be no one, including Mr. Abbott, is sure. But Mr. Abbott is making his collection as universal as possible. Also its value lies not merely in its individual examples but it will also have great impact as the creative record of a period.

Emendations Important

Mr. Abbott is not certain how the literary historian of the future will utilize the material he is collecting. However, he points out that the prosodist can learn more about the elaborate metrics of "The Testament of Beauty" from the emendations that crowd the pages of its first draft than he can from any amount of study given its finished pages.

"Much contemporary poetry is accused of being obscure. It is amazing how frequently seeming obscurity will vanish when the author's method of work is understood," Mr. Abbott said.

"The end is not in sight," he continued. "Our files are not yet rich enough to breed any complacency on our part. Though American poets have been generous we have many yet to canvass. As our collection approaches completeness, it will constitute a laboratory for research in the field of poetry such as we believe has never before existed."

Group of Jewish Refugees Arrives

Another group of Jewish refugees who have been living "like Gipsies" in England for more than a year awaiting their turn under the immigration quota to enter the United States arrived here yesterday aboard a British steamer from Liverpool.

The steamer was one of a convoy of 30 ships which only once on the trans-Atlantic crossing was in any danger from submarines, according to the passengers. At that time the sole evidence was the sound of depth charges which the escorting warship had thrown overboard after having suddenly left the convoy and darted full speed a considerable distance.

The vessel was protected against the magnetic mines by a de-magnetizer similar to the one used by the new Queen Elizabeth.

Rainbow Girls Install Their New Officers

Miss Helen Nelson, Simmons College student, was today acclaimed Grand Worthy Advisor for the ensuing year by 650 delegates of the Order of Rainbow for Girls before closing their 15th annual session at Brown Hall in Boston.

The two-day meeting was opened yesterday by Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Inspector of the Order for New England.

Miss Nelson and her line of officers were installed this afternoon by a suite of Past Worthy Advisors, all former State officers of the Order, headed by Miss Jean E. McCammond of Lexington, installing officer. Miss Fay Kimball of Greenfield, outgoing Grand Worthy Advisor, was Installing Marshal.

Representatives from 52 Rainbow assemblies in Massachusetts in the morning session heard welcome speeches by Judge Frankland W. Miles of Roxbury Municipal Court and Waldo B. Fay of Quincy.

Other State officers installed today included Grand Worthy Associate Advisor, Miss Barbara Allen of Somerville; Grand Charity, Miss Lorraine Richardson of Taunton; Grand Hope, Miss Dorothy Cashen of Saugus; and Grand Faith, Miss Barbara Tewksbury of Winthrop.

Initiatory ceremonies introduced several candidates to the Order last night. The session was attended by Katherine C. Goodspeed, first Grand Worthy Advisor, who announced the formation of state assemblies to supersede the New England Grand Assembly, as sectional unit, in 1926.

The session closes tonight with a Grand Ball.

League Pushes Book Drive For Men on Ships

Despite the war in Europe, with its disruption of American steamship services, the demand for books among seafaring men is substantially greater than it was last year, declared Mrs. Charles H. Wood, of Cambridge today, in urging public support of the nineteenth annual book week of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, and the drive for 10,000 books from Greater Boston, and the North and South Shores.

The campaign for contributions of books is again under auspices of the Junior League of Boston, Inc., with Mrs. J. Burke Wilkinson of Lincoln, as chairman. Charles Francis Adams is national chairman of the campaign. The Boston campaign is from Apr. 22 to 27. The public is urged to "weed out their book shelves" and contribute old books and magazines to the Association, which is the public library of the seas. Boston headquarters will be at 841 Boylston St.

Service of the Association is extended to seamen on merchant ships, Coast Guard vessels, lightships, at Coast Guard stations and lighthouses. Last year, 4,093 libraries of 40 books each were dispatched by the organization, compared with 3,417 in 1938. The Boston office dispatched 320 libraries, a gain of 23 over 1938.

Books of all kinds are needed more than ever, said Mrs. Wood. Good fiction, mystery stories, westerns, biographies, and technical books on marine subjects are especially desired. Contributions may be left at the nearest public library marked "For Seamen"; they may be delivered to the book campaign headquarters, or they will be called for if the donor will call Kenmore 3412.

Assisting Mrs. Wilkinson in the campaign, besides Mrs. Wood, are: Mrs. John Beach of Cambridge; Miss Lily Brown of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Charles D. Post, Jr., of Wellesley, and Mrs. G. Lincoln Dow, Jr., of Cambridge.

Alton B. Sharp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, and E. S. Webster of Stone & Webster, Inc., have been added to the Boston Advisory Committee of the Association.

B. U. Assignment Nets a Business

It was just a study assignment at college. But it began a business for three girls at Boston University. Out of it they discovered the "perfect" formula for a beauty cream.

Elizabeth McDonald of Roxbury was the one who had the assignment, and it really had nothing to do with facial cream. "I was obtaining material for an article on perfumes as an assignment in a journalism course," explained "Betty." "And to find additional material I attended a convention of cosmetic experts."

Lamenting because, as they claimed, no company had been able to put out a perfect formula because of excessive production and overhead costs, the cosmeticians wrinkled their brows and shook their heads. Betty, with a woman's curiosity, popped the natural question. What is the "perfect formula?" They told her.

"When my two girl friends—Stella Bombaci of Gloucester and Angela Capobianco of Brighton—showed a deep interest in the formula, we decided as a lark to try it. It turned out so well," beamed Betty, "that we suddenly found ourselves in the business, quite by accident."

C. I. O. Is Winner Of Lawrence Vote

Outcome of a National Labor Relations Board election at Lawrence, Mass., held during a strike, which caused the Board to notify each eligible employee by telegraph of the voting, was announced yesterday at the Board's Boston office. The concern was the Essem Packing Company, Inc. Of the 34 valid votes cast, 23 were given to the union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and 11 votes were registered against it.

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Police and Licensing Offices Unite to Enforce Beano Laws

Sounding a pleasant note in the current discussions of what should be done about Beano games in Boston, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty reports his office and that of John J. Spencer, chief of the licensing division at the Mayor's office, have developed a closer co-ordination which is resulting in better enforcement of Boston's Beano regulations.

The Police Commissioner's statement took on added importance when observers recalled that only two months ago Mr. Spencer, who issues the licenses for Beano, and aides of Mr. Timilty were publicly trying to place the blame for laxity on each other.

Since that interchange, which began with widespread reports of racketeering in Beano and ended with a forthright proposal by Mr. Timilty that this form of gambling be abolished in Boston, a number of games have been suspended as a result of co-operation of the two offices, Mr. Timilty stated.

Sending a List

Where previously the Mayor's office was not in the habit of notifying the police when Beanos were licensed, it is now sending a list each week so police will have an exact idea of where Beanos are being staged, and by whom.

Where in the past complaints by police to the Mayor's office have gone unanswered, Mr. Spencer has now inaugurated a practice of notifying police of his action with respect to each complaint, and has suspended a number of games, Mr. Timilty reported.

Meanwhile, some quarters remained skeptical regarding the three-man committee Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has appointed to study the question. The committee is composed of Mr. Timilty, Mr. Spencer, and Harvey T. Pond of Dorchester, a prominent Republican and official of the Knights of Pythias.

George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and well-known investigator, questioned the ability of this committee to make an objective survey, particularly with respect to the question of whether law enforcement agencies are preventing racketeering.

Not Disinterested

"Two of the members have certain responsibilities in reference to the enforcement of rules and regulations which by common opinion have been widely flouted, and the Committee is therefore not a disinterested body," Mr. Farnum declared.

Mr. Timilty suggested that probably Mayor Tobin intended that the "investigation" should be confined to an effort to improve the present regulations, and should not consider the question of whether all Beano should be abolished.

"I personally am opposed to all Beano, and have publicly said so," Mr. Timilty stated. "However, I gather that Mayor Tobin is of a different viewpoint. Apparently he does not want us to go into that question."

Commissioner Timilty said he believed the committee should begin its work by investigating the reports given the Mayor by Beano game operators to determine what percentage of proceeds is being given to charity.

He said no time for beginning work has been set, and no chairman for the committee has been designated. The Mayor may confer with them soon, he indicated.

Apollo Chorus To Help Finns

Finnish war refugees are not being forgotten in Boston amid the newer and urgent appeals of their Scandinavian neighbors on whom the European war has now fallen. The Apollo Club of Boston, a 69-year-old men's chorus, plans to give a recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday, April 30, at 8:15 p. m., proceeds of which will go to the Finnish Relief Fund, of which Charles Sumner Bird is Chairman. Dean Winslow Hanscom of the State WPA Music Project is in charge of arrangements.

The Apollo Club, which now boasts 55 male voices, has for the last 13 years been led by Thompson Stone, who was already well known in Boston as an organist and choirmaster at the time of his election, and had been guest conductor for the last concert of the Club's preceding season. Through the years, the Apollo Club has presented Boston concert-goers with only the finest type of music.

Sunday Fares Cent a Mile

Round-trip fares on the entire Boston & Maine and Maine Central systems will be reduced to one cent a mile every Sunday beginning April 21 until May 26, it is announced by J. W. Rimmer, Vice-President in charge of traffic.

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Sandlot Baseball Is Set for Its Biggest Year in History—Chess Problems

Kelley Automatically Makes U. S. Olympic Marathon Team

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There will probably not be any Olympic Games next summer, but if there were, little Johnny Kelly of Arlington could visualize himself as walking up the gangplank of a trans-Atlantic liner today by virtue of his second place in the 44th annual B. A. A. Marathon yesterday.

The 26-mile, 385-yard jaunt from Hopkinton to Boston was won by Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Canada, in the record time of 2h. 28m. 28 3-5s., but little Johnny was the first American citizen to cross the line and as such earns an automatic place on the American Olympic Marathon team.

In the dressing room at the Soden Building on Exeter Street, the building which formerly housed the B. A. A. clubhouse yesterday afternoon, Kelley's right to a position on the team was confirmed by J. Frank Facey, Secretary of the New England Association of the A. A. U. "The National A. A. U. regulations stipulated," he declared, "that the winner—or the first American to finish—would automatically be elected to the American team."

The American team consists of three members, with alternates. The other two members, according to Mr. Facey, will be Don Heinicke of Baltimore, who finished third, and Les Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who came in fourth. Up to today's race, both were tied in points for consideration for the team in view of their performances in the two previous qualifying races—the 1939 B. A. A. Marathon and the 1939 Yonkers Marathon. Heinicke is the personable runner who finished a stunning second to Ellison (Tarzan) Brown in last year's Unicorn classic and who this year won the first Pat Dengis Memorial Marathon in his home city. Pawson is a two-time winner of the B. A. A. affair, having breasted the tape first in 1933 and 1938. Kelley won this race once, beating the field in 1935 and insuring himself of a place on the 1936 Olympic team which competed in Berlin.

Far in Lead

Cote, the young Frenchman who has been mentioned as a B. A. A. Marathon threat for several years and who finally came through, led Kelley to the tape by more than one-half a mile. He finished very strongly, swinging up Exeter Street through the lane of excited spectators as though he were just starting. To the cheering of the thousands, he responded with airy waves of his hand, and when he was crowned with the laurel wreath from the plains of Marathon, he smiled his pleasure.

Kelley finished no less strongly than Cote. For him, however, the reception was thundering. Cote fully deserved a cheer for his victorious effort, but Kelley received the plaudits of the crowd because he is a local boy.

Tumultuous Welcome

Pawson's welcome was no less tumultuous than Kelley's. The Pawtucket, R. I., alderman gave the impression that he could have done better if he had started his sprint earlier. After he crossed the line, it seemed that he no more needed a helping hand and warming blanket than the Yankees need a hitter.

A surprise fifth was Roxbury's Paul Donato, who contributed his best effort in time since he began stepping the long grind. The barrel-chested youth continues to improve with each race, and it may not be long before he is awarded the winner's accolade.

Place Winners

The place winners from 5 to 10 were all runners whose names are familiar to the Marathon-conscious public. In order they read: Andre Brunelle of North Medford; Scotty Rankin of Preston, Ontario; Fred McGlone of Roxbury; George Durgin of Beverly, Mass., and Frankie Darrah of Manchester, N. H.

Clarence De Mar, the man who won the Marathon seven times and is the only one to have won it three years in succession, finished in 27th position, a bit disappointed that he did not come in with the first 20. De Mar will be 52 years of age this June. Bill Kennedy, the 1917 winner, who has been trying every year but one to repeat, but who now admits he runs the race merely for sentimental reasons, checked in 84th.

The team trophy was won by the North Medford Club, with its victory paced by Andre Brunelle's sixth place. The others who contributed to the club's 15 points were Louis Young (14) and Anthony Medeiros (15). Other clubs to score points included Norfolk Y. M. A., 19; Marathon A. C., 21, and B. A. A., 23. The North Medford Club last won the team prize in 1934.

The list of finishers and their times follow:

1—Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Que., 2 28 28 3-5
2—John Kelley, Edison Employes Club 2 32 3
3—Don Heinicke, Baltimore, Md. 2 32 21
4—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I. 2 33 09
5—Paul Donato, Boston 2 34 54
6—Andre Brunelle, Medford 2 35 20
7—Robert Rankin, Preston, Ont. 2 37 44
8—Fred A. McGlone, Roxbury 2 37 49
9—George L. Durgin, Boston 2 38 21
10—Frank M. Darrah, Roxbury 2 43 38
11—Augustus Johnson, Portchester, N. Y. 2 44 01
12—Joseph Blaggie, Cambridge 2 44 31
13—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R.I. 2 44 45
14—Louis Young, Medford 2 44 57
15—Anthony Medeiros, Medford 2 48 14
16—Joe Smith, Medford 2 48 52
17—Lloyd Evans, Verdun, Canada 2 48 55
18—William Smallcombe, Verdun, Canada 2 50 26
19—Italo Amicangoli, Boston 2 51 02
20—Anthony Paskell, Medford 2 51 05
21—Ray Eland, Boston 2 51 37
22—Daniel Cox, Jamaica Plain 2 52 12
23—Roy Palmer, Vancouver, B. C. 2 52 58
24—Michael O'Hara, New York 2 53 16
25—George Patrakos, Lowell 2 53 32
26—William Wickland, New York 2 54 46
27—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H. 2 55 22
28—Robert Wallace, San Francisco 2 55 45
29—Johnny Semple, Boston 2 58 10
30—Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge 3 02 23
31—Walter Emery, Boston 3 02 39
32—Clarence Bowley, Winterport, Me. 3 04 00
33—Joe Kleinerman, New York 3 04 37
34—Edward Wesolowski, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3 06 15
35—Leo Giardi, North Randolph 3 07 36
36—John Kelley, Cambridge 3 09 23
37—Bernie Ahearn, Chelsea 3 10 58
38—Joseph Plouffe, Roxbury 3 11 01
39—Rene Montfretit, Montreal, Canada 3 14 49
40—Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q. 3 14 57
41—Charles Brederson, Rumford, R. I. 3 18 26
42—Frederick Gerry, Greenwood 3 20 25
43—Ollie Maminen, Gardner 3 22 22
44—James Lewis, Medford 3 22 44
45—William Good, Roxbury 3 25 36
46—John Coleman, Boston 3 26 21
47—Frank Simone, Medford 3 26 52
48—Pat Polletta, Amesbury 3 26 55
49—Herbert Martin, Somerville 3 37 09
50—John Porter, Mattapan 3 27 21
51—Herbert Wood, Greenfield 3 28 34
52—Karl DeVine, Amherst 3 28 57
53—Charles Williams, Brockton 3 29 30
54—Stanley Wencek, Dorchester 3 29 40
55—John Maloney, Boston 3 31 48

(Official times were not taken after this point)

56—Harry Kublin, Mattapan.
57—William Zygmont, Yonkers, N. Y.
58—Robert McCullough, University of Mississippi.
59—Manuel Souza, New Bedford.
60—Fabien Lamontagne, Montreal.
61—Fred Libby, Framingham.
62—Walter Hansen, East Walpole.
63—Theodore Gaul, Roxbury.
64—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
65—Stanley Warner, Medford.
66—Eddie Lyons, Brookline.
67—Tyko Hiuppi, Lexington.
68—Alson Cobb, Mansfield.
69—Triple tie among Norman Hamly, Worcester; John Dearden, Worcester, and Benjamin Chapinski, Haverhill.
72—Louis D'Origo, South Braintree.
73—Tie between Freeman Lucas, Medford and Martin Cummings, Cambridge.
75—Paul Siddell, Springfield.
76—Arthur Annis, Boston.
77—John Barlog, Roslindale.
78—Emerson Ray, Rochester, Vt.
79—Joseph Rowinski, Haverhill.
80—Paul D'Amico, Wakefield.
81—Walter Brockelhurst, Providence, R. I.
82—Mark Danton, Jeannette, Pa.
83—John Canney, East Cambridge.
84—Guy Maffucci, Somerville.
85—Bill Kennedy, Yonkers, N. Y.
86—Carlos Whitlock, Barre Vt.
87—Thomas Flynn, Yonkers, N. Y.
88—John Anderson, Melrose.
89—M. L. Campbell, Vineyard Haven.
90—Matthew Josephson, Yonkers, N. Y.
91—Cornelius Leahy, Yonkers, N. Y

'To the Victor—'

By a Staff Photographer

Gerard B. Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Boston Marathon Winner April 19 in 2h. 28m. 28 3-5s.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Outdoor Track Records

With United States athletes breaking a number of indoor track and field records during the past winter, followers of that sport have been wondering as to what the outdoor season will find them doing in the way of bringing forth new marks.

Well it hasn't taken the new season long to show that extensive changes may be looked for in the record book for 1940. Up to last Sunday two of the world's records as recorded in 1939 had gone by the board.

For three or four years we have been looking for the 15-foot pole vaulter. And at last he has arrived. Now the question is now much higher the mark for this event will go. We believe that it may be raised a few inches more; but unless some improvement is made in the pole or takeoff, we do not expect it to go over 15ft. 4in.

The Stanford mile relay team furnished the other new mark when they covered the distance in 3m. 10.5s. While this mark looks very impressive, we do not expect it to survive the year. And judging from reports from some of the leading college coaches, records for other relay distances will be lowered.

As to the individual running events we look for few world record-breaking performances except at two miles or above. Gregory Rice showed this winter that he is capable of improving on the present two and three-mile marks when given the right conditions and we shall be surprised if he does not come through with at least one new mark before the season ends.

There is one other field event which is due to have a new world outdoor mark before the season is much older and that is the 16-pound shotput. Alf Blozis, the Georgetown sophomore, appears to have this well within his reach as he showed by making a new world's indoor record of 55ft. 8¾in., this past winter.

That the present marks for the running high and broad jumps, discus, javelin and hammer throw will be bettered in time we do not question; but it looks right now as if the new ones might have to wait a season or two.

* * *

Two of the three men named as "A" students at Bradley last year were athletes . . . Dink Templeton, former Stanford track coach, has been coaching the members of the Hollywood baseball team how to run . . . Clark Shaughnessy, Jr., son of the Stanford football coach, is a junior at University of California at Los Angeles. He is a javelin thrower on the track team.

* * *

The American League has had only 16 right-handed batting champions to 23 left-handers . . . Gene Sarazen has played in every U. S. open golf championship since 1920 . . . There will be 75 events in the Penn Relay Carnival . . . Charles Eisenmann, pitcher on the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, was a pitcher for the U. S. Army team at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

Hundreds of Ball Teams On American Continent

Baseball—the sandlot variety—will include no less than 1,000,000 participants in 1940, predicts Ray Dumont of Wichita, Kan., president and founder of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress movement.

Here are the 1940 plans:

(1) Observance of National Semi-Pro Baseball Day, Sunday, May 5, when all teams start mass play at one time over the North American continent, 3 p. m. (C. S. T.) with a celebrity on hand to toss first ball.

(2) Organization of hundreds of semi-pro leagues in every State with all teams to be protected under national player contract system; championship club to be awarded trophy and publicity matter to create fan interest in each section handled by National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

(3) Establishment of district and state tournaments in all parts of U. S.—no connection with league program—that will eventually decide the number one team in the National Tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16 to 28, and the U. S representative in the semi-pro world's series in Puerto Rico. District tournaments will take place late in July and early August. State tournaments will be scheduled sometime between July 8 and 31.

(4) Sanction of two organizations—National Association of Umpires and National Association of Scorers to improve both officiating and scoring of sandlot games.

(5) Establishment of Canadian program under supervision of Laurence Doucet, New Waterford, N. S., Canadian commissioner.

Complete details of the semi-pro program may be obtained from National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan., according to President Ray Dumont, through sporting goods stores or state commissioners, including the following:

East: William T. Kiley, Portland, Maine; W. M. Stearns, Dover, N. H.; Arthur B. Cory, Concord, Mass.; Irving J. Gourley, Hartford, Conn.; George Lessard, Woonsocket, R. I.; Albert B. Hermann, Trenton, N. J.; Frank R. Swast, Vandergrift, Pa.; George Bratt, Baltimore, Md.; James Nicholas, Wilmington, Del. and R. L. (Dick) Kroesen, Cleveland, Ohio.

South: Soc Chakales, High Point, N. C.; Cliff Green, Montgomery, Ala.; Fred McNeece, West Palm Beach, Fla.; George Hymers, Laurel, Miss.; E. T. Williams, Greenorier, Ark., and A. H. Kirksey, Waco, Texas.

Mid-West: Judge Earl Welch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Kice, Wichita, Kan.; W. C. (Billy) Niesen, Chicago, Ill., and Harry Cohen, Racine, Wis.

West: Dale Riley, Torrance, Calif.; Ray Brooks, Portland, Ore.; Nick Mariana, Missoula, Mont.; Tate Taylor, Blackfoot, Ida.; Howard M. Miller, Pueblo, Colo.; Al Warden, Ogden, Utah; John W. Morris, Phoenix, Ariz., and Howard Matney, Worland, Wyo.

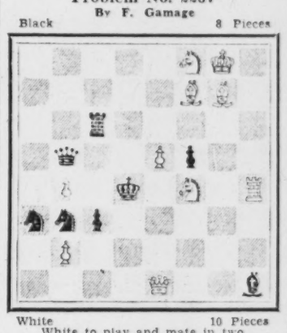
Recent district commissioner appointees include: John Fortunato, Lewiston, Maine; Bryant Holmes, Leoti, Kan.; Charles Jackson, Irvine, Pa.; Bryant Holmes, Leoti, Kan.; N. Normand Nichols, Lowell, Mass.; James M. Black, Shaw, Miss.; Gustav Zercher, Russell, Kan.; E. R. Crozier, Winslow, Ariz.; Harry Peebles, Anthony, Kan.; Morton C. Bartlett, Presque Isle, Maine; Harold Wolfe, Mankato, Kan., and Oliver Moses, III, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 20, 1940
Problem No. 2237
By F. Gamage

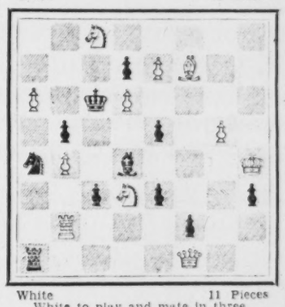
Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1909.)

Problem No. 2238
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(Second Prize, Natal Mercury International Tourney, 1911-12. Note the quiet second moves).

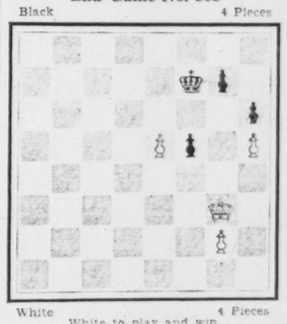
Solutions to Problems

No. 2235. Q-R4
No. 2236. 1. R-B5 threatens
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— KxR
2. Q-B6ch
1. ——— QKtxR
2. Q-Rch
1. ——— KKtxR
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— K-K4
2. B-K4ch

End-Game No. 507. Black wins: 1 . . . Q-R8ch; 2 K-B2, Q-K8ch; 3 K-B3, K-R and wins, since White cannot move the Kt on account of R-K6ch; etc.

End-Game No. 508

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Ilijin-Genevsky v. Botwinnik, Leningrad, 1938. Quoted in Znoske-Borovsky's "How to Play Chess Endings." Actually White only drew!)

"How to Play Chess Endings"

Eugene Znosko-Borovsky, one of Europe's better known chess writers, now turns his attention to the end-game, having previously devoted himself to the opening, mid-game, and combination. The end-game, he treats systematically to give the student the general principles, beginning with simple pawn endings, and leading up to such matters as positional analysis, tactical opportunities.

The book is more comprehensive than Reinfeld's "Practical End-Game Play," which was reviewed two weeks ago. Reinfeld gives detailed comments on a few endings from master play. Znosko-Borovsky begins with elementary endings and gradually works through to the more complicated endings that arise in master play. Reinfeld's book may be considered as a complement to Znosko-Borovsky's book.

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, is the publisher, and the list price is $4. The book contains some 260pp and 146 diagrams. Players who would like to study endings beginning with the simplest cannot find a better book, at least among those published in recent years.

New Jersey State Chess Federation Planned

New Jersey has had active chess organizations for years, but only recently has a state-wide organization been planned. If this proposal meets with the approval of 75 per cent of the chess clubs to which it is submitted, this organization will be formed and will be able to foster tournaments and interclub competition. Now such tournaments are local, not statewide.

Neuss New Jersey Champion

Jacob D. Neuss, North Jersey champion, became the champion of New Jersey by defeating J. Du Bois, South Jersey champion 3½-2½. Here is the fifth game. Neuss is able to convert Q side pressure into winning material advantage.

Queen's Pawn Game

Neuss White	Du Bois Black	Neuss White	Du Bois Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 R-B6	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	23 Kt-B7	R-Q
3 P-QB3	PxP	24 Kt-K6	QR-K
4 PxP	P-KKt3	25 Kt-B7	R-Q
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	26 RxRP	P-Q5
6 B-B4	Kt-QB3	27 Kt-K6	R(Q)-K
7 P-K3	P-QR3	28 KtxB	KtxKt
8 P-KR3	B-B4	29 B-Q6	R-K5
9 B-Q3	BxB	30 PxP	RxP
10 QxB	B-Kt2	31 B-B7	R(K)-K5
11 Castles KR	Castles	32 R-K7	R-QR5
12 KR-B	Kt-KR4	33 R(K7)-R7	QR-B5
13 B-R2	P-KB4	34 P-QR4	R-K8ch
14 Kt-QR4	P-K3	35 K-R2	QR-B8
15 Kt-B5	Q-K2	36 R-K6	R-R8ch
16 Q-Kt3	B-B2	37 K-Kt3	Kt-R4ch
17 KtxKtP	KtxP	38 K-B3	R-B6ch
18 KtxKt	QxKt	39 K-K2	R(R8)-QB8
19 QxQ	RxQ	40 R-Kt8ch	K-B2
20 KtxKP	BxP	41 B-B4ch	Resigns
21 QR-Kt	R-K2		

One of Alekhine's victories in the Montevideo tournament, played shortly after the Buenos Aires International Team Tournament. H. Golombek, editor of the British Chess Magazine, finished second in this tournament, but was no match for the champion of the world in their individual encounter, below.

Sicilian Defense

Alekhine White	Golombek Black	Alekhine White	Golombek Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 P-QKt3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	20 QR-K	R-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 P-KR5	Kt-B4
3 KtxP	Kt-KB3	22 Q-B3	R-KB
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	23 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	24 BxKt	PxB
7 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QB3	25 Q-K3	KR-K
8 Castles	Castles	26 QxBP	PxP
9 K-R	P-QR4	27 Q-B7	QR-Q
10 P-QR4	B-K3	28 QxRP	P-K4
11 P-KB4	Q-B	29 Q-B7	QxQ
12 B-K3	B-Kt5	30 KtxQ	R-K2
13 B-Kt	B-Q3	31 Kt-Kt5	P-K5
14 Kt-Q5	BxB	32 RxBP	P-K6
15 QxB	KtxKt	33 R-K2	R-K5
16 KPxKt	Kt-Kt5	34 P-Kt3	B-B3
17 P-B4	Q-B2	35 K-Kt2	Resigns
18 Kt-Q4	KR-QB		

Although the Sicilian is reputed to be one of Black's strongest defenses to P-K4, recent master play favors White.

John F. Barry

John F. Barry, for 25 years chess editor of the Boston Transcript, and New England's greatest player since Pillsbury, has passed on. Barry's record in the Anglo-American cable matches, from 1896, when his game brought victory to the United States, right through to the last of this series some 10 years later, established his reputation.

Apart from chess, Barry achieved success in the legal profession.

Iowans Study Cage Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Intensive study of technical basketball problems now is being made at the University of Iowa by two graduate students in the division of physical education.

Erwin H. Simpson is writing a thesis on a study of the effect of "jump balls" on the continuity of the play, on fouling, and on stalling. He collected additional data at the National A. A. U. basketball tournament at Denver, Colo.

"The Cost of Fouling" is the thesis of Lee K. Mathes. Both men are former members of Iowa basketball squads.

Sports Around the Hub

Local Teams Take Off Wraps

A warm April 19, full of sunshine, found the local college baseball teams playing without wraps for the first time yesterday, but only one of the three nines engaged was able to emerge the victor.

Out at Alumni Feld, Newton, Boston College opened its season successfully behind the three-hit pitching of Fred Leahy of Somerville to down the Fordham Rams 3-1. Leahy's performance, given before some 2,500 fans, was the best opening-day pitching performance in the history of the school.

At the Medford Oval, Tufts could not solve the puzzling slants of Capt. Alex Pesarik of Vermont, who allowed but four scattered singles, and went down to defeat 5-1. Pesarik's control was so fine that he did not walk a man.

At Ithaca, N. Y., Harvard lost its third game of the regular season and its second straight game in the Eastern Intercollegiate League when it bowed to Cornell 10-5. The Ithacans sent Sophomore Lou Clay to the showers early by finding his delivery for 11 hits and 10 runs in the first three innings. Charlie Brackett, who finished the last five innings, allowed only one hit. The victory was Cornell's second in league play.

* * *

Other road race results yesterday: Thomas Brooks of Norfolk Y. M. A. won the novice three-miler conducted in Roxbury yesterday by that organization. . . . Larry Cullen of Woburn, schoolboy cross-country champion of Mystic Valley, came in first in the third annual three-and-one-half junior race sponsored by Melrose Post No. 90 of the American Legion. . . . William Haley of Boston won the first annual two-and-one-half mile race sponsored by the Malden American Legion. . . . Bob Tynan broke the record in winning the seventh annual race sponsored by the Reading American Legion. . . . Richard Cleveland of the Norfolk Y. M. A., won the third annual Paul Revere five-mile race sponsored by the Lions Club of Lexington.

* * *

The announcement from Toronto that "Red" Horner has retired from active playing deprives the Maple Leafs and hockey in general of another colorful player. Horner may not have been liked in Boston or other National Hockey League cities, but there was no question of his popularity in Toronto. The star defenseman, who played 11 years with the Leafs, is to act as good-will ambassador for the club.

* * *

With the Red Sox talking of an American League pennant, a near capacity house is expected to sit in on tomorrow's single game at Fenway Park, despite the fact that the Philadelphia Athletics do not have the drawing power of several other rival clubs. Connie Mack has a young club, with considerable punch at the plate. If he ever comes up with some big league pitchers, the A's will be right in the thick of the first division scramble.

* * *

Tickets for the Thursday and Friday games between the Red Sox and Yankees are going fast, according to Eddie Collins. Although the pennant race is only beginning, and no series at this stage is considered "crucial," the colorful New York Club is always a great attraction.

* * *

Joe Cronin may give young Mickey Harris a job against the world champions Thursday or Friday. Mickey is young and rather inexperienced in big league company, but he has plenty on the ball, including courage, and he might bother the champs. At least, he would not shrink before them.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

DETROIT—It begins to look very much as though the 3,047 total of the Chicago Monarchs will top the American Bowling Congress scoring when the tournament closes here May 7. Some of the country's most formidable teams failed to do any consistent pin spilling April 19.

It took 3,151 to win for Detroit Fife Electrics last year at Cleveland while two other teams beat the top count of the current meet. Thirteen teams went over the 3,000 figure in 1939 but the Monarchs' score is the only one over the "three grand" here.

* * *

NEW YORK—A bronze plaque in memory of the late Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees, was dedicated by President Will Harridge of the American League April 19 as the world champions opened their home season against the Washington Senators.

Commissioner K. M. Landis also was on hand to present the Yanks with their World Series emblems.

* * *

TORONTO—Red Horner, one of hockey's most colorful players, has retired from active playing, Manager Conny Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs announced. Horner, who played 11 years with the Leafs and led the National Hockey League in penalties seven straight years, will act as "good-will ambassador" for the Toronto club.

* * *

DETROIT—Railbirds at the National A. A. U. handball championships were giving Joe Platak of Chicago his sixth straight title today before he even walked into the court for his finals match.

So powerful has Platak appeared in preliminary play that he rated a huge favorite over Jack Clements of San Francisco.

* * *

PINEHURST, N C.—Rain caused postponement April 19 of semi-finals in singles and doubles are now set for Sunday.

* * *

HOUSTON, Tex.—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, little Atlanta star who thrice has won the event, advanced to the finals of the River Oaks invitation tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, seeded No. 3 nationally, entered the finals of the women's singles by eliminating Virginia Wolfden of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—3.

* * *

NEW YORK—Crew racing, a sport which holds a peculiar and lasting attraction for its devotees, opens its 1940 season in the east today at New York and Princeton, N. J.

The more important of the two regattas is at Princeton where Navy and Princeton clash in the dual regatta that annually opens their campaigns.

The New York race pits Columbia against Rutgers and Manhattan, two big shots of the "small college" rowing group.

* * *

WAKEFIELD, Mich. — Ted Eliason, miner and trapper of Anvil, Mich., wound up a 100-game bowling marathon last night with an average of 229.27 pins a game. Rolling one game after another on a single alley with one pin-setter, Eliason required 9h. 45m. to attain his goal. On the 59th game he bowled a perfect 300. His lowest game was 154.

* * *

DALLAS — The Texas League afforded a study in baseball contrasts last night.

Fort Worth went 13 innings before it could gain a 1 to 0 decision over San Antonio on the latter's home field.

At Houston the Buffs pounded four Oklahoma City pitchers for 15 hits and a total of 20 runs in seven innings. The Oklahomans, with only two runs, had to give up to catch a train.

College Golf

At Middletown, Conn.: Swarthmore 8½, Wesleyan ½.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Hugh Gasey and Cookie Lavagetto, Dodgers—Casey blanked Giants with nine hits, Lavagetto drove in four runs with two doubles and a single in 12-0 victory.

Johnny Allen, Indians—Allowed Tigers only three hits in chalking up 4-0 shutout.

Doc Cramer, Red Sox—Got two hits and drove in three runs as Sox beat Athletics 7-6 in morning game.

Johnny Babich and Bob Johnson, Athletics—Former limited Boston to five hits and latter clouted homer with one on in first to win afternoon contest 3-1.

Larry French, Cubs—Whitewashed Cardinals 5-0, allowing six hits and fanning five.

Joe Gordon, Yankees — Hit homer in first with one on to cap four-run drive as Senators fell, 5-3.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 19

International League

Toronto 5, Newark 4.
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

American Association

Kansas City 4, Toledo 0.
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 9, Oakland 8.
Hollywood 11, San Diego 6.
Others postponed, rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Tulsa 3.
Houston 20, Oklahoma City 2 (7 innings by agreement).
Fort Worth 1, San Antonio 0 (13 innings).
Dallas-Shreveport, rain.

Southern Association

Nashville 2, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 17, New Orleans 3.
Others postponed, rain.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 19

At Worcester: Brown 7, Holy Cross 6.
At Oneonta, N. Y.: Hartwick 14, Middlebury 2.
Att Ann Arbor, Mich.: Michigan 5, Wisconsin 2.
At Newton, Mass.: Boston College 3, Fordham 1.
At Storrs, Conn.: Massachusetts State 11, Connecticut 6.
At Chicago: Northwestern 12, Chicago 9.
At Philadelphia: Dartmouth-Pennsylvania, postponed, rain.
At Brunswick, Me.: Bates 11, Bowdoin 2.
At Medford, Mass.: Vermont 5, Tufts 1.

College Track

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 83½, Springfield 51½.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	2	.333
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Results April 19

Brooklyn 12, New York 0.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 0.
Boston vs. Philadelphia, rain.
Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh, rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	2	0	1.000
Boston	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Detroit	1	2	.333
Chicago	0	1	.000
Washington	0	3	.000

Results April 19

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.
New York 5, Washington 3.
Chicago vs. St. Louis, wet grounds.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New minor league attendance record set at Jersey City, as Little Giants opened International League season losing 3-2 to Buffalo Bisons, before 45,000 fans.

Three Years Ago

United States Davis Cup squad of Don Budge, Gene Mako, Frankie Parker and Joe Hunt named for series with Japan.

Five Years Ago

Glen Dawson beat Glenn Cunningham in 4:17.4 mile, feature of Kansas Relays; first defeat for Cunningham in year.

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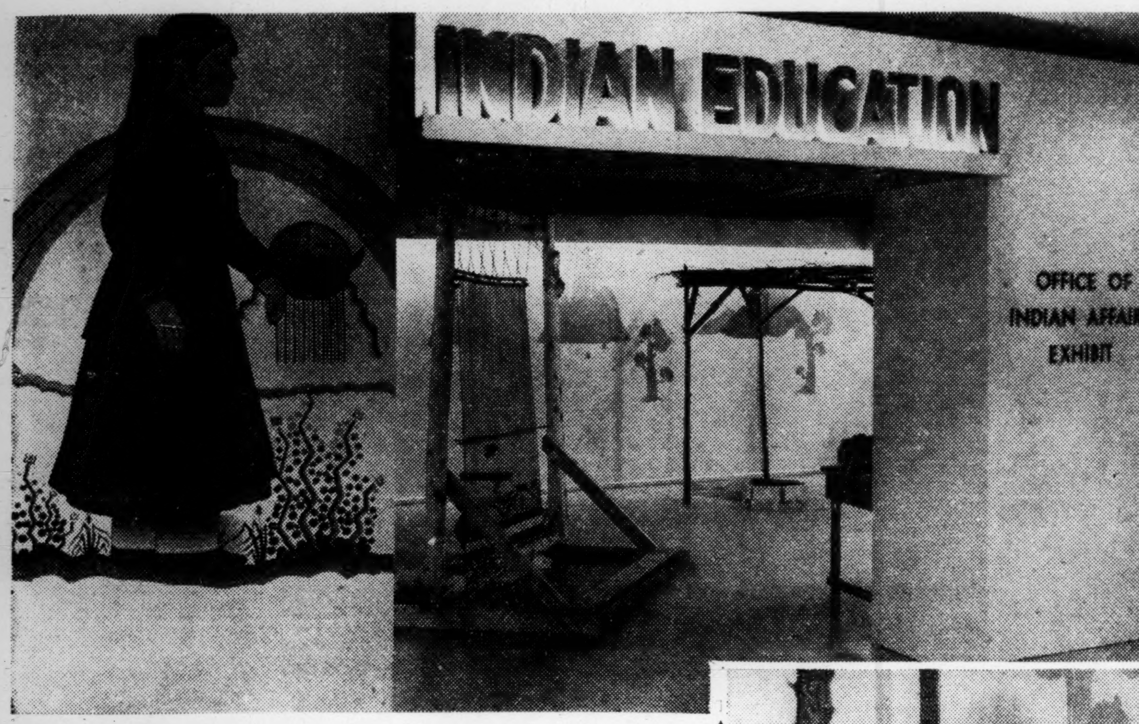

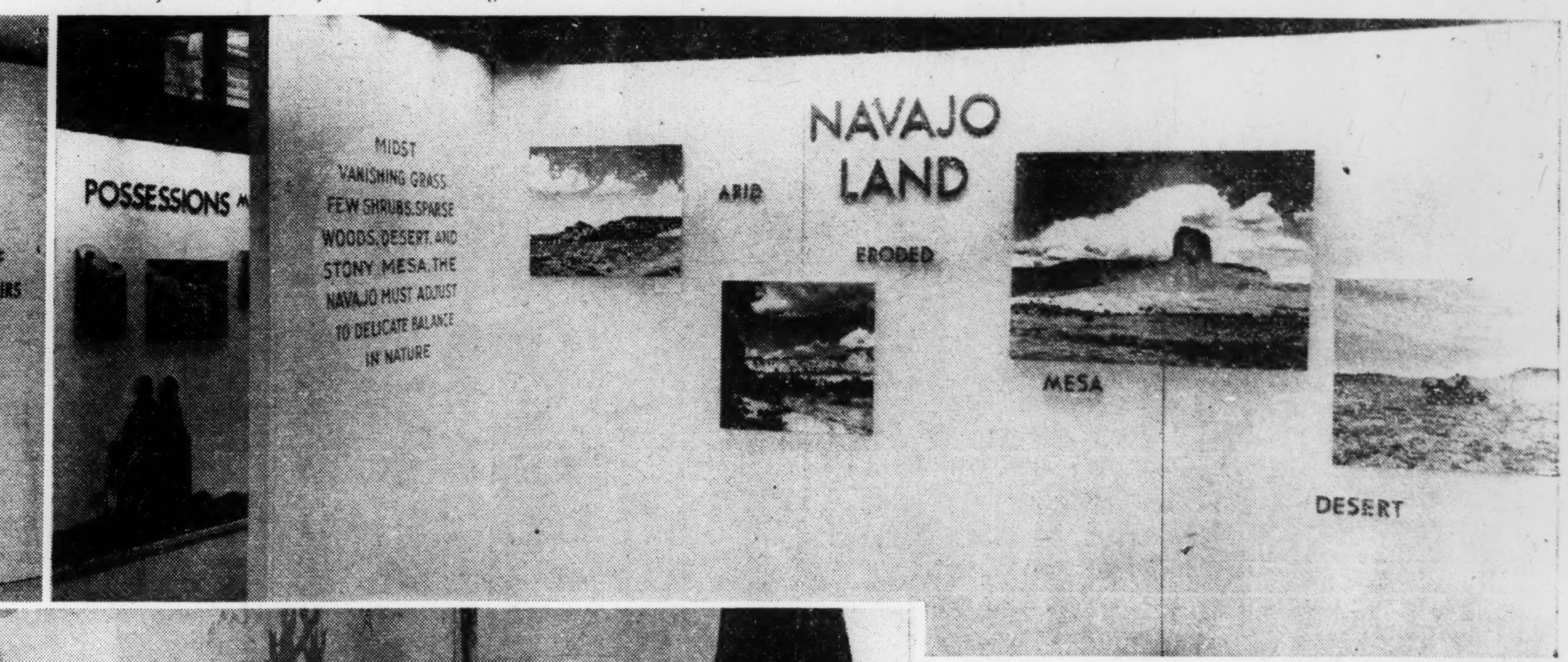

Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

Portion of the Indian Education Exhibit as set up at the Progressive Education Association Convention last February in Chicago. This exhibit, made up of several portable rooms and their contents, will be shown elsewhere during coming months. Left—The entrance to the series of rooms. Right—Depicting through photographs, posters, and charts, the environment in which the Navajos live. Below—Navajo woman grinding corn. Various activities of the Indians on the Reservations were illustrated as part of the exhibit.

Education of American Indian Now Designed to Meet Needs Of Life on Reservation

Aim of U. S. Indian Schools Is to Help Tribes to Study and Preserve Their Own Culture and Develop Suitable Means of Self-Support

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To localize educational methods for Indians according to the place, the circumstances, and the life of the people is the theme that Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education, has been steadily developing the past few years. The aim is to achieve economic support and practical self-government with suitable education for the many distinctive Indian tribes in the United States.

Because white educators saw how Mr. Beatty's methods could be applied to white rural areas and minority city groups, Mr. Beatty was asked to put his ideas into concrete form at the recent Progressive Education Convention at Chicago. And the resultant Indian Exhibit which shows the extent to which the Indian Service has advanced its program of adapting teaching methods to the special needs of particular tribes, will doubtless be shown again at other educational gatherings during the next few years.

Navajo Taken As Example

Mr. Beatty remarks concerning this Exhibit that before assisting any group educationally, one must know certain things about that group; so he chose to dramatize in the exhibit the Navajo, though any other tribe might have been selected. But the Navajo is the largest and fastest growing tribe in the United States, occupying an area four times the size of Massachusetts.

So in this Exhibit the photo murals, painted murals and pictorial statistics, all done by Navajos, were complete records in themselves. The Navajo Sand Painting and the Fire Dance (this latter a prayer for rain) are peculiar to the Navajo and must be recognized as his traditional background by teachers in that section. There were posters made by Indian artists, which urged fall plowing, proper breeding and irrigation methods, taking into consideration native resources where modern scientific ways are not yet practical.

Thus in a series of rooms these interesting photographs, paintings and simplified graphs with short readable captions, presented the widely diversified elements with which it is necessary to deal in order to meet the Navajo problem. Mr. Beatty says that they attempted to show something of the people, their economic life, their craft activities, the land in which they live burdened by too many sheep. A land that is badly eroded and in need of rest. There was pictured the home life of the people as affected by their nomadic living, the adaptations in their culture brought about by the impact of white civilization, the contrast between the Navajo way of thinking and the white way, and the extent to which their life is directed by the spiritual forces of the native religious beliefs.

Craftsmen At Work

To make this Navajo Exhibit realistic and attractive, Mr. Beatty had three craftsmen which represent the three groups that form the Navajos. The woman shown on this page making bread is Louise Foster, this English name given her by her son. She speaks no English, lives up near Ship Rock, New Mexico, and that Chicago visit was the first time she had been away from the reservation. Louise Foster is one of the vast majority, thirty thousand out of fifty thousand, who speak no English, never went to school and who continue to follow largely traditional ways and belief.

At the Exhibit also was a woman who wove at the great loom glimpsed beyond through the door. This woman was Katherine Bia, who teaches weaving in the Navajo school at Fort Wingate. She falls into the second and much smaller group of Navajos who went through school when it was customary to take children from their homes and make them into "whites." Mrs. Bia herself was taken away to boarding school by her grandfather when she was only five years old, and she didn't learn to weave until after she was married, and her relatives all made fun of her because she couldn't.

The Modern Way

Then comes the smallest group of all, the new generation trained to handle Reservation resources intelligently, so that should they stay on the Indian Reservation when they finish school, as most of them do, they can make use of scientific methods and still remain Navajos participating actively in the development of the tribe. At the Exhibit the representative of this minority was John Benalli, instructor in silversmithing at the Tuba Vocational School in Arizona near the Grand Canyon. He learned his craft at the Santa Fe Indian School and has been teaching about three years. And so long as a Navajo or any other Indian is virtually excluded from white economic and social life, and has to or wants to live on the Reservation, Indian education must be adapted to Indian groups.

To intensify this educational project as depicted at Chicago, Mr. Beatty announces that they are making Navajo a written language, not for scholars, but for all Navajos. They are printing wall papers or posters and school books in both English and Navajo, and these books published by the Indian Education Division are the precursors of a rather elaborate program which will give Indians understandable and enjoyable reading material of their own people. There is the "Little Herder" series, of special interest to Navajo children since they help care for the sheep. These books tell the story of Indians as they actually live, in simple straightforward language; and Mr. Beatty hopes that they may also be helpful to white boys and girls, most of whom have a sincere and growing interest in the American Indian.

A book in a jocular vein is "Who Wants to Be a Prairie Dog," written for little Navajos who have not learned to hurry. The book on "Native Dyes, Their Preparation and Use," with recipes formulated by a Navajo and illustrated by one, as well as "Papago Indians of Arizona and Their Relatives the Pima," are interesting to young and old alike, with authentic material and distinctive Indian drawings, books which may be obtained from the United States Indian Service.

"At present, the Navajos are developing new types of political and economic associations and groups," Mr. Beatty said. "As far as we can see, there has been improvement, not weakening, in their skill in managing their own affairs. And all this has strengthened their apparent determination to remain on their own land and develop their own resources, thus encouraging us in our Indian educational program, which we believe offers a laboratory in which to work out solutions for many problems confronting the American public schools in general."

Paula, and Others, Can Begin Now

Instead of Waiting Until They Go to Normal School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What are you going to do after graduation?" asked Jane of her classmate one afternoon in their senior year of high school.

"Oh, go to Teachers College, I suppose," Paula shrugged. "What are you?"

"I'm going to take a course in library science at the University. I'm getting a taste of it now, helping Miss Martin during my free hours. It's fun."

"You're lucky; you'll know something about your major when you enter college. There's nothing much I can do if I'm going to be just a grade teacher."

Missing Valuable Experience

The casual attitude Paula had toward teaching in the elementary school, led her to think about it as little as possible and to envy her more prepared classmates. She saw boys who had chosen engineering as their profession, electing chemistry and mechanical drawing with an eye toward their actual college work. But Paula went helplessly through high school, that should have been her preparatory school, because she was ignorant of the demands of her chosen career. She didn't know that teaching in the elementary schools was one of the most varied and stimulating fields there is—embracing all the skills and arts and sciences. Paula didn't know that she could get ready for the zestful adventure of participating in and guiding others in the enjoyment of them while she was in high school.

Music Important

In addition to academic subjects what are some of the special skills she will need as an elementary teacher? Music should be mentioned first because it is vastly important in the elementary school curriculum. Did Paula know that in most freshman music classes at Teachers College every pupil is questioned as to his ability to play a musical instrument, and that if he does have this ability, he has an enormous advantage toward being placed soon after graduation?

If Paula played the piano when she was a little girl, but has forgotten how, she should by all means resume lessons or practice in high school. But if she has had no acquaintance with music, she should try to make room in her program for a course in music fundamentals. This will give her a feeling of familiarity with the subject that will be helpful in her early music courses in college. One of the best means of music preparation is a semester or two in the high school chorus. It will enable Paula to meet with confidence those first sight-reading tests. The exercise of her voice, especially if it is a soprano, will make for ease on the high notes. Children's songs, it must be remembered, are pitched for their treble voices.

Other Activities To Plan For

In applying her English courses and gaining facility of written expression, Paula would do well to enlist as a reporter on her school publication or elect journalism, if a course is offered. The practice in organizing and presenting material will be beneficial in the writing of college themes. Most elementary school classes delight in getting out a paper, no matter how simple, and if the future teacher knows the essentials of news, the kinds of headlines, how to write "leads," and get "copy" in on the "deadline," then she will not be going through a dark tunnel when she is called upon to guide young journalists.

Manual training is considered almost exclusively a boys' course in high school. But Paula would find a knowledge of elementary carpentry handy to fall back on in such teachers' courses as practical astronomy with latitude boxes and degree rulers to construct. One of the most popular of the social art courses (metal working, costume design, pottery, etc.) among the girls in an eastern teachers college is woodworking, where they actually produce "what-nots" and bookshelves.

Art Appreciation

To get the "feel" of the various media, an art course would be good experience. Art appreciation will teach Paula whom to keep an eye out for in making her teacher's art portfolio or collection, to which she adds from time to time reproductions of the best paintings.

If Paula is a Girl Scout or goes to camp in summer, she should study nature and take handicraft. They are both helpful in teaching. She might even learn to knit. One second-grade teacher was at a loss when the wee lassies in her class brought yarn and needles to school and formed a club, in which they went busily at it, while she looked on helplessly.

Before one goes to teachers' college is the time to get acquainted with the professional literature of the field. Such magazines as "The Instructor," which recently published a helpful questionnaire by which one may measure his potential teaching ability, are on most public library shelves.

Books on teaching are sure to be found. Those such as "Education As a Life Work" by R. H. Jordan and "An Introduction to Teaching," by Ragley and Keith will open Paula's eyes as to the possibilities in education. Did she ever consider teaching on an Indian reservation or in one of the United States possessions: Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands?

High School Pupils Should Know

Yes, Paula can get ready for her profession of elementary school teaching, the one of which "variety is the spice," during high school. Knowing what lies ahead of her, she will be more interested in her studies and glean more from each one. Teachers and parents of teenage children should see to it that high school students have career information and apply it to their activities. In other words that, unlike Paula, they do BEGIN NOW.

The Home-Room Book Corner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children in the lower grades are always hungry for information. This fact is one of the important allies of the teacher. Their interest and sympathy for a subject are remarkably easy to awaken. This, too, is an important challenge to the teacher, for in the midst of many possible fields of interest, really constructive ones that lead somewhere must be chosen. The many books about children and peoples of other lands presented particularly for use in the schools are among the interests that "lead somewhere."

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, at 50 cents each, is getting out a series of such volumes, illustrated with full page illustrations, and also with drawings, well presented as to text. "On Top of the World," is about Eskimos; "Pueblo Boy" takes one to Taos, New Mexico, and into the life of the Indian people; "Nancy Goes to Mexico" is a little travel book; and "Children of Hawaii" takes one to those lovely isles of the Pacific. It is "Children of Hawaii" which lies before me as I write this. By Alida Visscher Shinn, and decorated by Jimmy Thompson, it introduces the small home-room traveler to the fun and industry of the islands. With Patsy we look into the crater of Kilauea, ride a surfboard, visit Stevenson's grass hut, eat poi and wear a lei, see rice and bananas, pineapples and sugar cane growing.

M. J. T.

The Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rows of youngsters before her sat
learning the lessons she taught.
Each child was gifted in his own way
and after school she thought—
(and her eyes were kindled, her face alight,
at the inner question she smiled)—
for it was the immemorial:
"Aren't you oftentimes taught by the child?"

Jannis Parker

Tolerance Within the Family

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Friends:

Sometimes certain interests seem to predominate in a family. In our family there have been a line of editors, schoolteachers, and engineers, but none of the family were ever appreciative of other than classical music. Our youngest son has shown a great fondness for modern music, and plays a trumpet. He likes all band instruments, drums, saxophones, etc. His favorite programs on the radio are dance music. He loves "swing" music. No one in the family before ever showed this particular interest. Philharmonic symphonies and operas seemed to be the favorites. We have found this new development not only interesting but a discipline as well.

At first our inclination was to rush and turn off the radio, until it dawned upon us that one member of the family had as much right to hear his kind of music occasionally as the rest. When he hung a drum and cymbals to a chair and got out his trumpet and joined in with a radio orchestra, we began to see that he was educating himself to become a member of a dance orchestra. He was neither making us any extra expense nor bothering us in any way. He was amusing himself and was being quite sufficient unto himself. Time would never hang heavy on his hands, we decided. He had a sure preventative of loneliness. Then, too, he was bound to have plenty of musical friends. There were plenty of schoolmates of similar tastes. They formed an orchestra.

If anyone suggests that it is not the profession he should follow for a life work, we maintain an amiable "hands off" attitude, for we feel that perhaps it is time some new interest came into the family and we are rather enjoying the whole thing. The future can take care of itself.

The thing that stands out at present is a well developed sense of rhythm, the ability to carry a tune and a manifestation of vitality, for this new music seems to involve foot tapping, general dexterity of hands, feet, lungs, and lips.

What he may prefer as a man we cannot say. At fifteen it is something to know that spare time is fully occupied. He is thoroughly enjoying every moment and is learning to perform on one instrument well and is not afraid to tackle a new one at a moment's notice. As long as home work is not neglected and outdoor exercise has its place, we as a family accept the new trend of our history with grateful hearts, tapping our feet quite often in time to the music and wondering why we never tried to find out the virtues of "swing" before.

But let me hasten to add that our young musician recently spent an entire evening playing hymns. He found that "swing" had not brought out all the hidden virtues of the trumpet. It was a pleasant sound to our ears and we are encouraging in our suggestions that he try these good tunes again before very long.

Brothers and sisters and parents have the privilege of honoring special occasions by gifts of sheet music now, and if we happen to give compositions according to our own special tastes I notice our musician does not object. He plays them for us and adds to his repertoire.

So all is not "hot music," or "sweet." Some of it is in accord with our more conservative past. For all of which we are grateful.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	1,154,990
1940 volume to date	65,918,738
1939 volume to date	79,953,267

Shipbuilding, Paper Stocks Lead Upturn

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Selective rallying tendencies were displayed in today's brief stock market.

Specialties, including shipbuilding and paper company issues, again were favorites with gains running to 2 points or so at the start of the final hour. Steels also pushed forward.

While Wall Street continued unenthused over European war news, business prospects seemed a bit brighter and some short covering was reported on the theory that the list, after having failed to make any progress on average in the past seven sessions, was due for at least a temporary revival.

New highs for the year or longer were posted for N. Y. Shipbuilding, American-Hawaiian Steamship, International Mercantile Marine, International Paper common and preferred and American Woolen common and preferred.

Aircrafts, rails and motors did better.

Italian Bonds Recover

Italian bonds zoomed upward after an early fall in the bond market today following a statement by Premier Reynaud that France was looking toward a "Mediterranean entente" with Italy and Spain.

The announcement took by surprise traders jittery for days over fears Italy might be drawn into the war as an Allied enemy.

Near the end of the short session gains ranging to more than 5 points had been posted for such issues at Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, Italian Public Utility 7s and Rome 6½s.

Buying spilled over into the domestic corporate group where gains of fractions to a point or so were in the majority. Also affected by the foreign news were companies with overseas connections. International Telephone 5s, for instance, rose more than a point.

Nudged a bit higher were Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Youngstown Sheet 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Wabash 1st 5s of '39.

Illinois Central 4¾s lost around ½ point in fast trade.

U. S. Government loans were vulnerable to slight offerings. Losses in some cases extended to nearly ½ point.

Margin on Low-Price Short Sales Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An amendment in margin requirements for short sales of low-priced stocks has been announced by the committee on member firms of the New York Stock Exchange. Previously short-sale margins on stocks selling below $5 a share have topped 100 per cent. In the future 100 per cent will be the maximum unless the stock sells below $2.50.

These are the minimum maintenance margin requirements set up by the New York Stock Exchange and are distinct and separate from the margins set by the Federal Reserve Board under Regulation T.

The new rule is as follows:

Accounts Having Only "Short" Security Positions — The minimum margin on each security "short" in such an account shall be equal to at least:

(i) 100 per cent of the market value, or $2.50 per share, whichever amount is greater, of any stocks "short" in the account which have a market value of less than $5 per share; plus

(ii) 30 per cent of the market value, or $5 per share, whichever amount is greater, of any stocks "short" in the account which have a market value of $5 per share or over; plus

(iii) 30 per cent of the market value, or 5 per cent of the principal amount, whichever amount is greater, of any bonds "short" in the account.

The other provision of the margin requirements of the committee remain unchanged.

Owens Glass Net Equals $3.34 Share

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. reported its net profit for the 12-month period ended March 21 were $8,884,066.

This is equivalent to $3.34 on each of the 2,661,204 shares of stock outstanding as compared to $5,948,560 net earnings in the previous 12-month period, or $2.24 per share.

At the annual meeting, directors voted a dividend of 50 cents a share payable May 15 to stock of record April 29, a distribution of $1,330,602.

All directors and officers were re-elected.

Bank of France

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of April 12 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 84,614, unchanged; balances abroad 83, decrease 3; discounted commercial bills—France 4,842, decrease 212; negotiable bills bought in France 7,325, increase 72; advances against securities 3,472, increase 42; 30-day advances against government securities 315, decrease 174; temporary advances to state 20,900, unchanged; circulation 157,250, decrease 645; total credit to current accounts 14,485, increase 188. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 49.27 per cent compared with 49.14 last. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Safeway Stores Calls Stock

NEW YORK—Safeway Stores, Inc., has called for redemption on July 1, 1940, all outstanding shares of its 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stock at $111.75 per share of 7 per cent preferred and $111.50 per share of 6 per cent preferred, which includes in each case the dividend for the quarter ending July 1, 1940. The redemption price has been deposited with the Chase National Bank, redemption agent, and payment may be received at any time, prior to July 1, at the corporate agency department of the bank, 11 Broad Street, New York.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68⅛	68¼	68¼	Apr18
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	48¾	49	Apr19
9	7⅛	Adams Express	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr19
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	6	17	17	17	Apr19
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	10	48¾	48⅛	48½	Apr19
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅝
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Apr18
24⅝	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	18	23	22	23	+½
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	−½
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	177	177	177	+1
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr18
15	13½	Allied Mills	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¾
9⅝	7¾	Allied Stores	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
70	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+1⅜
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	5	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr19
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Apr19
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	7	56½	55¾	55¾	Apr18
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	19	19	19	Apr16
75	41¾	Am Airlines	18	73½	71¼	73	+2
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	40½	40	40½	+¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115¼	115¼	115¼	+½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	15	26	24¾	25¾	+½
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	4	43	42	42	Apr18
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¼
110	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	110	110	110	Apr16
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	20¾	20½	20¾	Apr19
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	25½	25½	25½	+¾
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	15	5	5	5	Apr19
44	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	97	45⅜	44	45¼	+1½
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	13	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
37½	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	4	37½	36⅝	37½	Apr18
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	4	65	64⅞	65	
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Apr19
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Apr19
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	13	19⅞	19	19½	+¾
61½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	60	60	60	+2
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	Apr16
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	5	22½	22	22	+½
121	118	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	−2
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	−⅛
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	46¼	46	46¼	
10⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	14	8½	8½	8½	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	7	15½	15	15½	+1½
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	Apr19
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	Apr17
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr19
54	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	11	51	50½	51	+¾
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	146½	146½	146½	Apr19
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅝	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	8	28⅝	28	28⅝	+¾
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr19
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	26	16	Apr16
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	8	22½	21½	22½	+1½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Apr19
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	12	174	173	174	+1⅞
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	88½	88	88½	+½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	90½	90½	90½	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150	149	149	Apr19
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	3	10	10	10	−⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
11	7	Am Woolen	78	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+⅝
49⅞	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	30	52⅜	50⅞	52	+2⅛
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	11	7¾	7¼	7½	+⅜
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	50	31⅜	30⅝	31	+⅜
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr18
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	2	20	20	20	Apr18
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	−1
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Apr18
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr17
7¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	227	7½	7	7⅜	+¼
61¾	46¼	Armour Ill p pt	5	63	62	63	+2
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	+3¼
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	41	41	41	+¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr17
9½	8	Artloom Corp	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	16	7½	7½	7½	Apr19
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr18
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	−⅛
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	5	22¾	22½	22½	+⅜
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	57	57	57	+¾
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅝
21¼	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	23	22⅜	21¼	22¼	+½
21½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	22	22½	21¾	22½	+1
23⅝	20½	Atl Refining (1)	3	23½	23¼	23½	+⅜
110	107⅛	Atl Retin pf (4)	2	108	108	108	+¼
9⅞	8⅞	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	9	9	9	
51	41	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	47⅞	48	+¼
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr19
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	15	4	3⅞	4	Apr19
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	42	8	7¾	7¾	
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	21	16	15	15½	+½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr19
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	−¼
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO(.15e)	10	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	35	35	35	+⅛
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	7	34¾	34	34¾	+1
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	Apr19
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.20e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr19
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	16	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+¼
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Apr18
59	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37¼	37	37¼	Apr19
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	51	81	78	80⅝	+2⅛
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	123¼	123	123	Apr19
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	8	10	9¾	9¾	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr17
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	25½	25⅛	25½	+½
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	4	26⅞	26½	26½	Apr17
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	26¾	26½	26¾	Apr19
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+½
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	−⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	4	34⅞	33¾	34⅞	Apr19
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	2	11½	11½	11½	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¼
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	98	98	98	Apr18
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	Apr19
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	21	21	21	+⅜
36⅝	35	Brown Sh(½e)	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	+⅝
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	14	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
30¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	5	30¾	29½	30	+1¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+½
12½	10⅛	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	10½	10½	10½	+¼
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	17	4½	4	4⅜	+½
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr17
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23	23	23	Apr18
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	7	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr11
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	11	25¼	25	25¼	+½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	9	19⅜	19	19	
23½	16½	Can Dry	2	21	20¾	21	+½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	6	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr16
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	1	26	26	26	
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr19
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	Apr19
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	51	50½	50½	+½
34⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	39	31½	31	31	+⅞
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
26	13¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	26	25½	26	+1
5⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr19
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	4	11	10¾	10¾	+1¼
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	36¾	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+1¼
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	Apr16
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	8	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr18
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	7	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
2⅛	1½	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10	9⅞	10	Apr18
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr19
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr19
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+¾
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Apr17
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr17
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	15	¼	¼	¼	Apr18
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr19
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Apr19
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr18
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+½
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	19	87¼	86	86⅞	+⅜
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+¼
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+¾
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	5	41¾	40½	41¾	+1
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	127	127	127	Apr19
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr18
20	16½	Colgate P (½)	3	17	17	17	+½
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	32	32	32	Apr19
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19¾	19½	19½	Apr19
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	−⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
7½	5⅞	Col G & E (.20e)	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	91	91	91	Apr19
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	7	6⅞	7	
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	21	21	21	Apr19
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	3	94¼	94	94¼	Apr19
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	2	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	53½	53	53½	+¾
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	−¼
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	65½	65	65¼	+¼
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	3	5⅛	5	5	Apr19
24⅜	21⅞	Congoleum(¼e)	8	22	21⅞	22	Apr19
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	5	30½	30	30	+¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	7	13¾	13⅜	13½	−⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	13	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	12	32	31¾	31¾	+⅛
110½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	15	1	⅞	1	Apr19
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr18
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	4	4	4	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr17
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	Apr19
18¼	14⅝	Container (¼e)	36	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+⅝
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	14	12¾	12½	12¾	
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr19
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88	88	88	+1
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	2	46½	46½	46½	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Apr19
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	8⅜	8	8⅜	+⅜
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	40½	40	40½	+⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	8	23½	23⅛	23½	+¼
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	29⅞	29¼	29¼	Apr19
24¾	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	70	25⅛	24⅜	24¾	+⅛
69	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	69⅞	69	69	
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	4	60	59¾	59¾	
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	Apr15
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	14	6¾	6¼	6¾	+½
1½	⅞	Coty Internat	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	6	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+⅝
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Apr19
32¾	28½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
7¾	6¼	Crosley Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	2	35⅝	34½	34½	−½
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	5	42	42	42	Apr17
19⅜	15	Crown Zell (¾e)	60	19½	19	19⅜	+½
43	34¼	Crucible Steel	12	41½	40	41	+1
93	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	4	91⅞	90½	91⅞	+1⅞
8¾	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
15⅝	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	5	15½	15¼	15½	+¾
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	5	27¼	26¾	26¾	Apr18
4½	3½	Curtis Publish	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
46	40¾	Curtis pf (1k)	7	43¼	42¾	43	Apr19
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	81	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
32⅜	27⅝	Curtis WA (½e)	13	29	28¾	28⅞	
21¾	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr19
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr17
8⅜	6½	Davison Chem	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
23⅞	19¾	Deere & Co	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
27½	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	27½	27½	27½	
19⅜	16	Deisel W-G(⅜e)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
23⅝	16⅜	Del & Hudson	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾
5⅞	4½	Del Lack&West	1	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+¼
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr19
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (3e)	4	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	Apr19
36⅜	33⅛	Dia Match(1½)	4	35½	34¾	34¾	−1
43⅛	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Apr18
10⅛	8	Diam T Motor	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
20	18½	Dist C-Seag(2)	6	19⅜	19	19¼	
85¾	76	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	83	83	83	−1
14⅝	11⅝	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr19
24½	16⅜	Doehler Die(¼e)	12	24¼	23	23½	+¾
23⅞	18⅛	Dome Mines (2)	6	18¼	18	18¼	
94¼	75	Douglas Air (3g)	25	90⅞	89	90	+½
171	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	169	169	169	Apr19
29	14¾	Dresser Mfg	9	28	27¼	28	+1
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	6	8¼	8	8¼	+¾
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	Apr 9
189¼	175	du Pont (1¾e)	3	187¼	186½	186½	+½
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	6	125	124⅞	125	−⅝
		E					
44⅛	26½	East Air Lines	36	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+1¼
6⅛	4	East Roll Mill	1	5	4	5	+½
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	2	156⅛	156	156⅛	+¼
37	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	6	34⅞	33¾	34¾	+⅜
17⅛	15⅜	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	16	16	16	Apr17
1¼	⅛	Eitington Schild	2	3/16	¼	¼	−⅛
1¾	1¼	El & Mus Ind	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
41¾	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	9	40⅜	40	40⅜	+⅞
17¾	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	201	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	+½
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	4	27½	27¼	27½	+1
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	2	32½	31½	32½	+1¾
32¾	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Apr19
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr18
41⅞	36	El Paso Nat G(2)	6	36¾	36	36	Apr18
46	42	Endi-John (3)	4	45½	45½	45½	Apr16
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+½
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	Apr18
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	84½	84½	84½	Apr18
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	94⅛	94	94⅛	Apr17
⅞	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	2	Erie 1 pf	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅝	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr19
5	3¾	Eureka V Clean	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr18
10⅞	8⅛	Evans Products	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+½
31¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	7	30⅞	30¼	30½	+¼
1	¾	Exchange Buf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr11
		F					
49¼	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+1¼
31½	25	Fajardo (½e)	16	30¾	30¼	30⅜	
18⅞	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	2	16	16	16	Apr19
28½	23	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	24	23½	23½	Apr19
4⅞	4¾	Fed Mot Truck	1	4	4	4	−⅛
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr17
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs (¾e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Apr19
95	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	92½	92½	92½	Apr16
20	16¼	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr19
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	5	39	39	39	
21¾	19	Firestone (½e)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+¼
105	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Apr17
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	3	44	43¾	44	Apr18
21⅜	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅜
38¼	32	Florence S (½e)	3	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+¼
25¼	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24	24	24	Apr19
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2½	2½	2½	+¼
35	28¼	Food Mch (¼e)	1	27½	27½	27½	−¾
20½	16⅜	Foster Wheeler	27	18¾	17	18⅜	+1⅜
6½	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅜
38¾	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	9	36⅝	35¼	36½	+1¼
		G					
2½	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	
5⅛	2¾	Gair (Robert)	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅜
17⅝	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	5	17	16⅞	17	+1
6½	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅜
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	3	13¾	13½	13½	Apr19
50	48½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Apr18
7¾	6⅛	Gen Am Invest	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Apr19
104	101½	Gen A In pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr10
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅝g)	1	52	52	52	
8¼	7	Gen Bak (.15e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
3½	2½	Gen Bronze	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Gen Cable	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
29½	18¾	Gen Cable A	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr19
80	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	74	74	74	−1⅞
19⅞	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	1	19	19	19	−⅛
41	36⅞	Gen Elec (.35e)	37	37⅝	37	37	−⅛
49⅜	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	3	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+½
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	118	118	118	Apr17
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	6	½	½	½	
101	86½	Gen Mills (4a)	4	98	98	98	
56⅜	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	35	53½	53⅛	53¼	+⅛
127⅛	123½	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125½	125½	125½	Apr18
7¼	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
56½	51½	Gen Out AA(2k)	1	52	52	52	Apr19
10	8⅞	Gen P Ink (.10e)	2	9	9	9	Apr18
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr19
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	Apr19
1½	½	Gen Real & Util	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18½	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr19
33¾	27¼	Gen Refr't(¼e)	3	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+⅞
15⅜	14¼	Gen Shoe (1.20)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr19

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+¼
13⅜	11¾	Gen Theat (.20e)	2	12	11¾	12	
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	8	18½	18½	18½	+½
23⅜	18⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	−⅜
9	7	Gimbel Bros	8	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
58⅛	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Apr19
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	Goebel Br (.20)	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
20¾	16½	Goodrich (BF)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
69½	63¼	Goodrich pf (5)	3	64⅛	64	64⅛	Apr19
24⅞	21⅝	Goodyear T(½e)	19	22	21¾	21⅞	+¼
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	2	93½	91⅞	91⅞	Apr18
4⅛	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr18
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	54	1	⅞	⅞	
9½	7¼	Granby M (½e)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr15
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr19
16¾	13	Granite City Stl	4	14¾	14½	14½	Apr17
36¾	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	7	35¼	34½	35¼	Apr17
24⅜	23⅜	Grant pf (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr19
18¾	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	39	27	26⅜	26⅝	−⅛
29⅛	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+⅛
35½	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+¾
17¾	15¼	Greyhound (1)	10	15½	15½	15½	
12	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	11⅛	11	11	
3⅝	2	Guantan Sugar	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
18	15	Gulf M & N pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr12
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Apr19
20¼	16	Hall Printing (1)	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+¾
17	16	HamiltonW(¼e)	5	17	16½	17	+1
28¼	23¼	Harb-Walk(½e)	3	25½	25	25	
9⅛	7¼	Hat Cp Am A	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
4½	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	
113¼	105	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	105	105	105	Apr16
11⅝	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Apr11
19½	14	Hercules M(¼e)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+½
100½	87½	Hercul Pw (.60e)	1	97	97	97	+⅛
67¼	61	Hershey Ch (3)	2	66	66	66	Apr19
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr17
18¾	16⅝	Hinde & D (¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr19
35⅝	30½	Holland F (½e)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33½	−¼
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
16⅛	12⅛	Holly Sugar	6	16½	16	16	+¼
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	2	55½	55½	55½	+½
38	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	2	37¾	37½	37¾	Apr19
16¼	11½	Hou Her B (¼e)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	+¼
71	67	Household (4a)	2	71	70½	71	Apr18
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	5	110	109⅝	109⅞	Apr19
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	3	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
30⅜	41	Howe Sound (3)	2	45	44	44	
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr16
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	6	6	6	Apr12
27	19⅝	Hud Bay (1¾g)	1	20	20	20	+½
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
1	¾	Hupp Motor	6	¾	¾	¾	−1/16
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	8	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅝
24⅛	20¾	Ill Central pf	1	21	21	21	
9¾	5¼	Indian Refin	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
29	25⅜	Ind Rayon (½e)	1	25⅛	25	25⅛	−¼
118	110½	Inger Rand (1e)	3	110	108	108	−2½
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+½
15⅞	11⅝	Inspiration Cop	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+¼
6¼	5⅝	Insur ct (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr18
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan15
47⅜	40	Interchem (.80e)	1	41	41	41	Apr19
5	3⅞	Intercon Rubber	1	4	4	4	Apr18
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	18	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
2⅜	1⅝	Int Agricultural	1	2	2	2	−⅛
38	32⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	34	34	34	
191½	174	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	176	176	176	Apr19
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	4	56½	56⅜	56½	
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Apr19
5⅜	3½	Int Hydro E A	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅜	
13½	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	301	14½	13¾	14¼	+¾
7	5⅞	Int Mining(.10e)	5	6	5⅞	6	+¾
38⅞	30	Int Nick Can (2)	30	31⅜	30½	31¼	+¾
133	129½	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Apr19
20	10¾	Int Paper & P	338	20⅜	19¾	19¾	
69¾	50¾	Int P&P pf(1¼e)	104	70⅞	69¼	69¾	+⅜
5⅜	3½	Int Ry Cen Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
37⅛	34⅝	Int Salt (1½)	1	37	37	37	Apr19
36⅛	31⅜	Int Shoe (1½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+
28	24½	Int Silver	4	24⅝	24½	24½	Apr18
102¼	97½	Int Silver pf(2k)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr17
4¾	3½	Int Tel & Tel	28	3½	3½	3½	
4⅞	3⅝	Int T & T for ct	8	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
10⅝	8¼	Interst Dept Str	7	8½	8¼	8½	
8⅝	7⅝	Intertype (.40g)	1	8	8	8	Apr18
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1
		J—K					
17	13¾	Jarvis(WB)(⅜e)	5	14½	13¾	13¾	Apr19
52	45⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−⅞
77½	67	Johns-Manville	1	68	68	68	
69	55½	Jones&LSp(1½)	2	63	62	63	+1
16	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
7⅝	6⅜	Kan City South	2	7	7	7	Apr12
20	17	Kan City So pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr18
15½	12	Kauf Dept (¼e)	1	13	13	13	Apr17
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb23
15½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (¼e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr19
16¾	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	26	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+⅜
8⅞	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	54	9¼	8⅞	9	+⅜
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (¼e)	32	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	−⅛
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	Apr19
46⅜	35	Kimberly-C (1)	6	45	43¼	44½	+¾
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr16
26	24¼	Kresge SS(1.20a)	5	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
4	3⅜	Kresge Dept Str	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr10
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Apr18
34½	28½	Kroger Groc (2)	6	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+⅝
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr19
6¼	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr15
35¾	31	Lee R & T (¾e)	3	31½	31	31	Apr16
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (¾e)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	Apr18
1⅜	¾	Lehigh Val Coal	10	1	⅞	1	+⅛
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅜
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	14	3	3	3	Apr19
24¾	21	Lehman (.40e)	3	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr19
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¼
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F Gl (1e)	6	49¼	48⅞	49	−⅛
8⅞	6½	Libby, McN & L	70	9¼	8⅝	9	+¼
45	41⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Apr19
109	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	108¾	108¼	108¾	Apr19
109½	105	Lig & My B (4a)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	−⅜
180	171	Lig & My pf (7)	1	180	180	180	Apr19
23½	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	22	22	22	Apr19
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	3	26	25½	25½	+½
41	36½	Link Belt (1)	1	37	37	37	Apr19
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr17
18⅜	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	
41⅞	27⅜	Lockheed Airc	91	40⅞	39⅜	40⅜	+⅞
37⅝	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+⅝
109½	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109	109	109	Apr18
39¼	18½	Loft Inc	98	35	33¾	34⅝	+¼
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	−⅛
4¼	2⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr19
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr18
25⅛	23⅜	Lorillard (.30e)	3	24	23⅞	24	+⅜
60	54½	Lou & N (1¼e)	5	55½	54½	54½	Apr19
21½	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	3	19½	19¼	19½	Apr18
		M—N					
35	33	MacAnd&F (2a)	9	33½	33	33	Apr19
28¾	23¾	Mack Trucks	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
31	27⅞	Macy (RH) (1e)	5	30¼	29¼	30¼	+1⅛
12¾	11¼	Mad Sq (¼e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr19
38	33½	Magma Cop(½e)	1	35	35	35	Apr19
4⅝	2¾	Manati Sugar	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 3
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	11	16½	16½	16½	Apr19
16⅞	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	26	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	−¼
1⅜	1	Maracaibo Oil	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr13
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.20e)	4	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr19
47¾	35½	Martin (GL)	20	45½	44½	45⅜	+1⅛
14¾	7¾	Martin-Parry	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+½
40⅞	31½	Masonite Cp(1a)	6	34	33	34	+1½
32¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1
53½	50	May Dept Str(3)	5	51	51	51	
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Apr19
30⅛	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr19
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	15	15	15	+⅜
17⅞	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	Apr19
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	110	110	110	Apr15
29	22¾	McGraw El (1)	1	26	26	26	
8½	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr19
47½	37	McIntyre P (2a)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr19
8¾	6	McKess & Rob	10	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
32½	25½	McKess & R pf	5	25¾	25½	25½	
12⅞	9⅝	McKeesport Tin	3	10	10	10	+¼
9¼	7⅞	McLellan (.40e)	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	Apr18
14⅛	9¼	Mead Corp	14	14⅛	13¾	14	+¾
71	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	71	71	71	Apr19
34½	29⅝	Melville S (2)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¼
6⅛	4½	Mengel Co	2	5	5	5	
32⅞	28	Mesta Mach (1e)	6	29⅝	29½	29½	−⅛
12¼	8⅝	Miami Cop(.20e)	6	11¾	11	11⅜	−⅛
16⅜	13¾	Mid-Cont (.40e)	10	15½	15½	15½	+¼
40⅛	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	2	38	37½	38	+1
54	47	Minn-Honey (2)	4	51½	51½	51½	Apr19
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−¼
43½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	3	41¼	40	40	Apr10
11	9½	Mission C (.65g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+¼
1⅛	⅝	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr19
4¾	2¾	Mo-Kan Tex pf	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
⅝	¼	Mo Pacific	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr18
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅜	16⅜	Mohawk C (¼e)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr19
115	104	Monsanto C (2)	4	113	113	113	
56	50⅛	Montgom (1¾e)	13	51⅛	50½	50⅞	+⅜
45	40¼	Morrell (1e)	3	42½	42	42½	+1¼
16	10½	Motor Products	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅜
18⅝	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	7	17¼	16¾	17¼	Apr19
26⅞	22¼	Mueller Brass	3	22½	22¼	22¼	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	33	4⅛	4	4	Apr19
15¾	10	Munsingw (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr19
83	67⅜	Murphy (4)	3	79½	79¼	79½	Apr19
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	7	7⅛	7	7	
53	49¼	Myers & B (¾e)	2	53	53	53	Apr 9
7⅜	6⅛	Nash Kelvinator	12	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
19¾	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	16	19⅛	18¾	19	+¾
16¼	11⅜	Nat Aviation	8	15¼	14¾	14¾	−¼
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	12	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛	Apr17
19	16	Nat Bd & In (1)	1	18	18	18	Apr12
99½	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	99½	98⅛	99½	Apr17
20½	18¾	Nat Bd & S(.30e)	6	20	20	20	Apr17
16¼	13⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
13⅜	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅝	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
6½	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr18
7¼	6	Nat D S pf(.30k)	2	7	7	7	Apr18
26⅞	23	Nat Distil (2)	7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	Apr19
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	2	13	13	13	Apr16
12¼	9⅞	Nat Gypsum	7	10¼	10	10¼	+⅜
96	90	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	3	90	90	90	Apr16
22⅛	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	5	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+¼
173⅜	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	168	168	168	Apr18
27	21½	NatM&SCst(¼e)	1	24	24	24	
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	5	8	8	8	
68¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	2	65	65	65	+⅛
9¾	7⅝	Nat Supply	3	8	7¾	8	+¼
43¾	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr19
13⅞	12⅛	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	12	12	12	−⅛
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
10⅜	9⅝	Natomas Co	10	10	10	10	Apr18
25⅜	23¼	Neisner Bro (1)		23¾	23¼	23¼	Apr19
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
53½	40	Newberry (2.40)	2	50	50	50	Apr19
75½	70	Newmont (½e)	2	70	70	70	Apr19
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	11	12⅝	12	12⅜	+⅜
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	1	47	47	47	Apr19
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	37	16½	16	16⅜	−⅛
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	1	19	19	19	+⅞
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	9	32¾	31¼	32½	+½
33½	31	NY C Omni (3)	2	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	+⅜
7	3½	NY Dock	1	8	7½	8	+1
9⅝	6⅜	NY Dock pf	5	11¼	9⅞	11¼	+1⅝
⅝	¼	NY NH & H	1	¼	¼	¼	
2	⅜	NY NH & H pf	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	−1/16
½	¼	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr17
25½	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	161	26¾	25¼	26¼	+1½
35⅞	28½	Nblitt-Spk(.60e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Apr18
219	208	Norf & West(10)	1	216¼	216¼	216¼	−¾
26¾	20½	No Am Aviation	19	24⅜	23⅞	24	+⅛
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	13	22	21¾	22	+¼
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	5	58⅞	58	58	Apr19
58	55	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	56½	56½	56½	−½
9¼	7½	Northern Pacific	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+½
113	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112⅛	112	112	−¼
5⅛	3¾	Norwalk T & R	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		O					
8	6½	Ohio Oil	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
23¼	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	1	20	20	20	Apr19
14⅜	13	Omnibus (1.20)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅞	4⅞	Oppenheim Col	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr17
18⅜	15⅜	OtisEleva (.15e)	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	−⅛
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	13	11¼	10⅝	10¾	+¼
41	35	Otis Steel 1 pf	3	37½	36	36	+1
32¾	26½	Out M&M (.80e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr19
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (1e)	6	62½	62½	62½	
		P—Q					
9⅛	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	41	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
14	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	14	13⅞	14	Apr19
34⅝	32⅜	Pac G & E (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	−⅛
50	42¼	Pac Lighting (3)	1	44	43¾	44	+¾
16¼	13	Pac Mills	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
7¼	5½	Pac Tin C (.20e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	6⅞	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
4⅛	3⅛	Packard Motor	46	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
25¼	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	43	22⅞	22¼	22¼	−¼
8½	6¾	Pan-Am Pet	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr19
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
45½	41½	ParaffineCo(¾e)	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Apr19
8⅝	[illegible]	Param Pict	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
94	85	Param 1 pf (6)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Apr18
10⅛	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	2	9¼	9	9	Apr19
18	17	Park & Tilford	1	18	18	18	Apr 8
2⅜	1¾	Park UCM (.10e)	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
44½	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	4	44	43⅞	43⅞	
22¼	18	Parker Rust (1)	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
8⅜	5¾	Patino Mines	43	8⅜	8	8⅜	+⅜
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	2	59	59	59	
96	88	Penney J C (¾e)	3	94½	94¼	94½	+¼
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	2	3	3	3	−½
4	3⅛	Penn Dix Cem	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+¼
25	20	Penn-D C pf A	1	20¾	20½	20½	+½
16⅝	13	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Apr16
24¾	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	25	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+½
21	20	Peoples D (new)	3	20¼	20	20	Apr19
38¾	33	PGL & C (1e)	4	34	33	34	Apr18
4½	2½	Peoria & East	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr15
13¼	9⅞	Pere Marquette	5	13¼	13	13	Apr 8
23¼	21	Pet Milk (1)	3	22½	22½	22½	Apr19
8⅝	7⅜	Petrol Cp (.70g)	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅛	6⅜	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	−¼
40½	34¾	Phelps D (¼e)	13	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+¼
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Apr19
85	74½	Phila Co pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Apr10
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr19
96¼	88¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	96½	96½	96½	+¾
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
7¾	4¼	Phillips-Jones	2	6	5⅛	5¼	Apr18
41¾	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	5	38¼	38	38¼	+⅛
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr19
9½	8	Pierce Oil pf	3	9	9	9	Apr17
28¼	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	−⅛
7	4¼	Pittsburg Coal	1	6	6	6	+¼
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	2	25½	25⅛	25½	Apr15
9⅜	7	Pit Coke & Iron	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr19
8⅜	6⅝	Pitt S & B (.15e)	11	7⅛	7	7	
11	9	Pitt Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅜
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1	1	Apr15
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	2	21	21	21	
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr19
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
2¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	20	1¼	1	1¼	Apr19
⅝	3/16	Porto R-Am T B	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Apr18
42	33¾	Pressed Stl 2 pf	4	40¼	40	40	Apr 9
71¾	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	1	70⅞	70¾	70¾	−⅜
43½	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	10	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	
145	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Apr19
127¾	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	128	128	128	+1
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	114	114	114	
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	3	118	118	118	Feb28
32¼	24¼	Pullman (¼e)	20	25	24⅝	25	+¼
11¼	8⅛	Pure Oil	68	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
95	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+¼
87⅛	77⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	Apr19
15⅝	14	Purity Bak (¼e)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	5	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr19
		R					
7¼	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
69	60⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	−¼
90	90	Radio pf B (5)	2	90	90	90	Apr18
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	5	1⅛	1	1	
23	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	1	21	21	21	
24½	15½	Rayonier Inc	47	25¼	24⅜	25⅛	+1⅛
33	27	Ray'nier pf(½k)	9	34⅜	33	34⅜	+1¾
17½	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+¼
26⅝	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Apr19
23	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¾
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr15
8	7	Reliable Stores	3	7⅛	7	7	Apr16
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 9
10½	9	Reming-R (.40e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
57¾	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	55	55	55	Apr19
2	1⅜	Reo Motors ct	12	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
23⅞	18⅜	Republic Steel	66	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
95	79½	Rep S cv p(7½k)	1	85	85	85	+1
79½	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	77	77	77	Apr11
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+¾
30¼	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	2	28	27½	27½	Apr18
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	1	13½	13½	13½	
96¼	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	95	95	95	Apr17
10¾	6½	Reynolds Spring	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
43½	39⅝	Reyn Tob B (1e)	6	43	42⅞	42⅞	
8⅜	6¾	Richfield O (½g)	5	7⅛	7	7	
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12	9⅞	Roan Ant (.56g)	11	10	10	10	Apr17
22⅛	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	3	19	19	19	Apr19
1⅜	¾	Rutland RR pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
		S					
53	44⅛	SafewayStr(¾e)	2	50½	50¼	50¼	+¾
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	2	39¼	38¾	39¼	+⅜
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr19
⅞	3/16	St L-San Fran pf	3	½	3/16	½	Apr19
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	2	26⅝	26½	26½	−⅛
14¾	11¾	Schenley Distill	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
79½	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	79	79	79	+½
⅜	3/16	Schulte Ret Strs	10	3/16	3/16	3/16	
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
49	40½	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	42	42	42	Apr19
¾	¼	Seaboard Air L	200	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	23	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr18
20	17⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	18	18	18	Apr19
2⅝	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	2	2	2	
88	80¾	Sears Roebuc (3)	3	85¾	85½	85½	−⅜
16⅜	13	Servel Inc (1)	3	13¼	13	13	−¼
15½	12⅛	Sharon Steel	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr19
59½	54¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr12
4⅝	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
56	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	53	53	53	Apr18
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
13⅛	10⅜	Shell Un O (½g)	7	13	12⅞	13	+½
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	+¼
6½	5½	Silver K (.10e)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
24	20½	Simmons Co	1	22	22	22	+¾
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr19
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	2	23½	23½	23½	−1
22⅝	13½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	4	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr17
18⅞	15	Smith(AO)Corp	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr18
11½	9½	Smith & Cor(½)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr19
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr19

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	10⅞	Socony V (¼e)	26	11⅛	11	11	
2½	2	So AG&P (.10e)	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
29¼	22¼	So P Rico (1)	8	29¼	28½	28½	+¾
16⅝	14¾	So Grey L (1½)	1	15	15	15	Apr18
30⅝	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅞
15⅜	11⅝	Southern Pacific	20	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
20½	14½	Southern Ry	9	16⅜	16	16¼	+¼
34⅞	25½	Southern Ry pf	12	27¼	27	27	+½
39	37	So Ry M&Oct(4)	1	37	37	37	Apr17
2¾	1⅞	Sparks Withing	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
7	5⅛	Spear & Co	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr18
23¾	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	23	23	23	
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	11	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
38¾	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)	5	35½	34¾	35½	+½
11⅛	8⅞	Spiegel (.30e)	9	9	9	9	+⅛
40½	29¾	Square D (.30e)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
7⅞	6	Stand Br (.20e)	12	7⅛	7		
108½	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr19
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr19
7½	3⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	15⅛	15	15	Apr18
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
26⅛	22⅜	Stand Oil C (1)	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
29	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	1	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
46½	40	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	19	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+¼
34½	26½	Starrett (½e)	2	34½	34¼	34½	Apr15
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	4	78½	78	78½	−⅜
8⅞	7⅜	Stewart-Warner	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	5	Stokely Bros	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & Webster	9	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	91	11	10⅛	11	+⅞
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	1	62	62	62	−½
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
27⅞	20¾	Superheat (½)	4	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
2½	2	Superior Oil	2	2	2	2	
17½	13¼	Superior Steel	1	15	15	15	Apr19
35⅜	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	31	31	31	Apr19
7¾	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
24⅝	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅝
32¼	27¾	Swift Intl (2)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+¾
9⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gld ww	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7¼	5½	Syming-Gld xw	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
		T					
6	5	Talcott (.20e)	1	6	6	6	Apr12
5⅝	4	Telautogr (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
7	5⅝	Tenn Corp	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12½	10¼	Texas & Pac Ry	2	11	11	11	+¾
47⅝	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	39	46	45⅜	46	+⅝
4¼	3½	Texas Gulf(.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35¾	32¾	Texas Gulf S (2)	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+¼
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5	Tex Pac L (.10g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	14⅜	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	−⅞
53	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	1	50	50	50	−2½
4	3½	The Fair	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr16
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	3	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
5½	4	Thompson (J R)	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	Apr19
38¼	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	10	37¼	36¾	37¼	+¾
2½	1⅛	Thompson-Star	2	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
23	15	Thompson-S pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr17
11¼	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	13	11⅝	11¼	11½	+¼
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	94	94	94	
25⅝	20½	Timken-Det (1)	19	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+1⅛
52	46½	Timken R (½e)	2	48	47¾	47¾	+¼
7	5⅜	Transamer (½)	1	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅞	12⅜	Trans & West A	2	20¾	20½	20½	+¼
8½	7	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr18
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
82½	77½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	79½	79	79	Apr18
5⅜	4¼	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	3	5¼	5	5	Apr18
10	8⅜	Truscon Steel	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr16
13¼	9¼	Twenty C-Fox	9	9¾	9½	9½	
25¼	21¾	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	3	22⅜	21¾	21¾	Apr19
3¼	2¼	Twin City Rap T	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr18
13¼	9½	Twin Coach	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
45	39½	Underwood(½e)	5	39½	39½	39½	Apr19
18⅝	17⅞	UnionB&P(.15e)	76	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅝
88⅜	78⅛	Union C (1.10e)	2	80⅛	80½	80⅜	+¼
17½	16	Union OC (½e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+⅜
98	93	Union Pacific (6)	6	95⅛	95	95⅛	Apr19
89½	84	Union Pac pf (4)	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	+⅜
27¼	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	
23¾	14⅛	United Air Lines	32	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	+¼
53⅜	43½	United Air (2g)	53	51¼	49¼	50¼	+¾
18	15⅜	United Bis (½e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
65¼	54⅜	United Carb (3)	1	64	64	64	−¼
19¼	17½	United-C (.30e)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Apr11
2⅞	2	United Corp	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
42	36¾	United C pf (3)	10	38	36¾	36¾	Apr19
7¼	5	United Drug	21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
6	4½	United Dy'wood	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr18
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	1	33	33	33	Apr19
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	4	81½	81½	81½	
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	48	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
117¼	112	United Gas pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	
13¾	10½	Unit M & M(½e)	2	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
7⅛	4¼	United Paperbd	8	6¾	6½	6½	
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
94	80	US & For pf (6)	3	92	91	91	Apr18
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	1	82	82	82	+1
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Apr18
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr15
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
7½	5⅛	US Leather	4	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
12⅛	9⅛	U S Leather A	12	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
71	60	US Leath pr pf	1	71	71	71	Apr18
38⅛	34⅞	US Pipe & F (2)	2	35	35	35	+⅛
39	34	US Play Cd (2a)	1	38	38	38	Apr19
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
41⅝	32⅝	US Rubber	37	33¼	32½	32¾	−¼
117	101	US Rub 1 pf (2e)	13	105	103½	104½	
65	61	US Smelt (2e)	2	60½	60½	60½	−1⅝
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	2	69½	68⅞	68⅞	Apr17
68⅜	53½	US Steel (1e)	73	61¾	59⅞	61¼	+1
121½	115	US Steel pf (7)	10	122	121½	122	+¾
39¼	35	US Tob (1.28)	5	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+¼
2⅝	1⅞	United Stockyds	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2½	1⅝	United Stores A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr19
61	54	United Store pf	1	61	61	61	Apr12
15½	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	1	15	15	15	Apr19
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	67	67	67	Apr19
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	2	½	½	½	
39⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	1	36	36	36	−½
38⅞	28⅞	Vanadium Corp	12	38⅛	36¾	38	+1¼
46⅞	43	Vick Chem (2a)	2	44½	44½	44½	Apr19
31½	28¾	Victor C W(.30e)	1	30	30	30	
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr19
31¾	26½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	5	27½	26½	26⅞	Apr19
48	43	Virginia Ry(⅝e)	1	43	43	43	Apr16
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	3	1	1	1	Apr18
2⅛	1	Wabash pf A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr19
7⅝	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr19
23	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	8	23	23	23	Apr19
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	99½	99½	99½	Apr15
35¼	31⅛	Walker (H) (4)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
16⅜	14¾	Walker(H)pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−1
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25½	21⅞	Ward Baking pf	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	Apr18
4¼	3¼	Warner Bros Pic	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2	1¼	Warren Bros	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	8	8	8	Apr 9
31½	28¾	Warren Fdy (2)	1	29	29	29	
28¾	25⅛	Wash GasLt(1½)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Apr19
20	17	Waukesha M (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Apr19
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+½
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅜
29⅜	21	Wesson O & S	7	28	27⅛	27½	+¼
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	73½	73½	73½	Apr19
117⅝	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	
23⅜	13½	W Va P&P(.15e)	10	23¾	22¾	23½	+1⅛
103½	102	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102	102	102	Apr 9
40⅞	33½	West Auto (2)	3	38	37½	38	+½
5	3½	West Maryland	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−1⅜
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
28⅛	22¼	West Air B(½e)	5	23⅞	23¼	23¼	−¼
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	2	112½	112	112½	−1
34½	26	Weston El Inst	15	32⅞	31¾	32¼	Apr19
38½	33½	WestvacCh(1.40)	4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+¼
39¼	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	2	37⅝	37½	37⅝	Apr19
35⅛	25¾	Wheeling Steel	15	32⅜	31¼	31¾	−¼
100	100	Wheel Stl pf(3k)	1	100	100	100	Apr 8
71	56½	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr17
11¼	9	White Dent (.60)	1	11	11	11	Apr19
13⅞	10¼	White Motor	8	13½	13⅜	13½	−½
11⅝	4¾	White Rock	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
6⅜	4½	White Sew Mach	4	5½	5⅜	5½	Apr19
57½	38	White Sew M pf	1	53	53	53	Apr12
23	19¾	White pr pf (2)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Apr19
3⅝	2⅞	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Apr18
3¼	1½	Willys-Overland	165	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	36	6½	6⅛	6½	+¼
7	4⅞	Wilson & Co	195	7¼	6¾	7¼	+½
70	51¾	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	2	68½	68	68½	+1½
27⅞	22⅞	Woodward Iron	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅜
42¼	38⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	14	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+¼
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	5	19	18½	19	+1½
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	45	45	45	
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	1	37	37	37	Apr16
91	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	90½	90⅜	90½	−½
25	21¾	Yale & T (.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¾
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	32	18½	18	18¼	
14	10⅛	Young Spr & W	4	13¼	12½	12¾	+⅜
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T (¼e)	21	43⅜	42½	43	+½
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	..	88½	88½	88½	Apr12
28½	21½	Young St D(¼e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅜
17¾	14½	Zenith Radio(1e)	2	15	15	15	−⅛
3½	2	Zonite Products	163	4¼	3½	4¼	+⅞

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

European Citizens Fearing Seizure Hide Gold in America

Business and Industry

March Chain Store Sales Up 9.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Chain stores made a favorable showing with their Easter sales last month despite exceptionally poor weather as compared with March 1939, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate volume of $263,684,956, an increase of $23,633,579 or 9.8 per cent over the same month a year ago. For the three months ending March 31, sales of these chains totaled $689,120,933, which compares with sales of $621,283,508, an increase of $67,837,425 or 10.9 per cent.

Favorable Showing

This showing is decidedly favorable when contrasted with their sales for the first three months of 1938, which were $574,474,639, and with sales of $611,375,085 for the same period in 1937.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the twenty-five chains for March and for the three months arranged in groups:

	March, 1940	March, 1939
Mail order	$98,342,320	$93,753,585
Variety	91,751,957	78,197,855
Grocery	54,986,258	51,276,034
Drug	9,043,259	8,512,126
Apparel	5,309,756	4,798,568
Shoe	4,251,406	3,513,209
	263,684,956	240,051,377
	3 Mos. 1940	3 Mos. 1939
Mail order	250,025,267	219,555,806
Variety	233,257,408	210,105,823
Grocery	159,199,970	148,372,538
Drug	25,873,427	24,519,014
Apparel	12,365,783	11,220,932
Shoe	8,399,078	7,509,395
	689,120,933	621,283,508

In comparing chain store sales for March of this year with March a year ago, it should be borne in mind that Easter last year fell on April 9, so that a comparison of March in both years hardly gives an accurate picture.

The last year that Easter fell in March was 1937, and the showing made last month was extremely favorable when contrasted with the same month of that year.

Five Saturdays last month, as against four in March 1939, undoubtedly helped to boost the sales volume, although the unusually cold weather of Easter week tended to offset this advantage.

The sales volume in March 1939 showed an increase of 9.3 per cent over the same period in 1938, so that the gain of 9.8 per cent registered last month added to the good business increase a year ago.

The gain of 4.2 per cent in retail prices over the same period last year, as reported in the Fairchild index, presumably aided the increase in dollar volume of the chains.

U. S. Cuts Discount On Canadian Money Orders to 12 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of recent improvement in the Canadian dollar, the Post Office Department has ordered a reduction from 16 to 12 per cent in the discount rate allowed for money orders drawn for payment in Canada and Newfoundland.

The 16 per cent rate has been in effect since April 8. Before the war, the United States and Canadian dollars were on an equal basis for money order purposes. The decrease announced today is effective May 1.

The department also forbade the issuance of money orders payable in Denmark and Norway. This order is in compliance with the regulations recently prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury "freezing" credits of those two countries in the United States.

In another order April 19, the Post Office Department made changes in the money order conversion rates for the British pound, the South African pound, and the French franc. These changes, it said, were necessitated by recent quotations on the exchange market.

The revised rates, which become effective May 1, make the rate for money orders issued in the United States for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland $3.60 to the pound; for payment in the Union of South Africa, $4.10 to the pound; and for payment in France, the French Levant, and Tunis, 2 cents to the franc. The present rates are $3.90 for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland, $3.90 for the Union of South Africa, and 2½ cents for France.

Bank Clearings Are Again Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking clearings in New York and other reporting cities in the week ended April 17 topped last year for the third week in a row, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total for 22 leading cities was $5,650,686,000, or 4.8 per cent over the $5,391,203,000 in the comparable 1939 week, and ahead of the preceding week by $619,209,000.

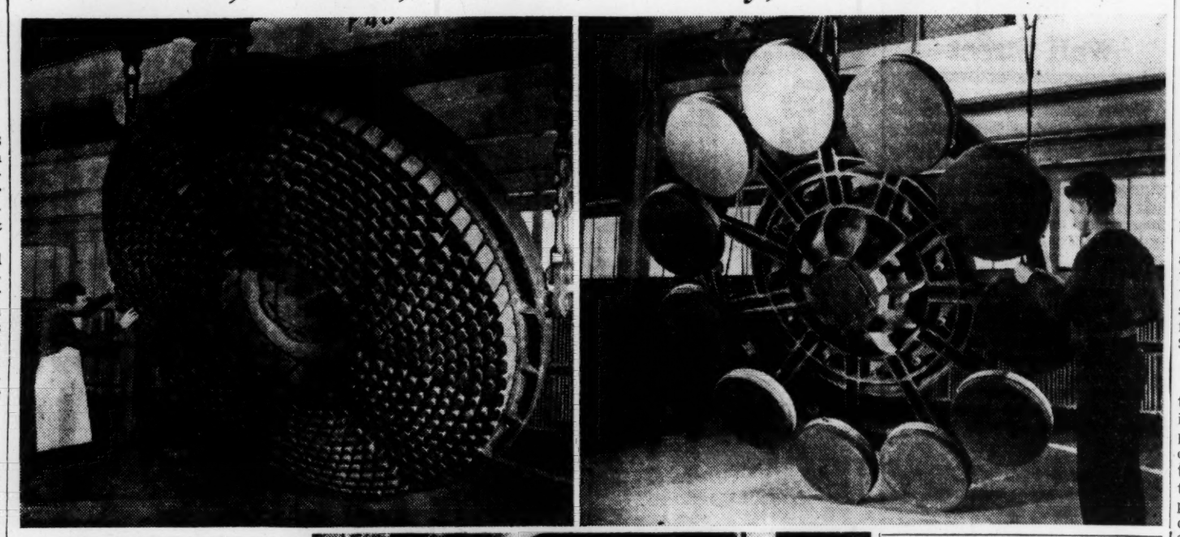
New York clearings of $3,358,295,000 represented a gain of 1.2 per cent over the $3,318,709,000 a year ago. The total for outside cities of $2,292,391,000 compared with $2,072,494,000 in 1939, a gain of 10.6 per cent.

Except for a slight decline at Atlanta, all outside centers showed gains over last year.

Penick & Ford, Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Penick & Ford, Ltd., reported March quarter profit of $277,951, equal to 75 cents a share against $283,092 or 77 cents a share in the March quarter last year. The company makes syrups, starches, edible oils and other products.

Poured, Ground, Polished—Finally, the Windshield



Top: Left, this grinder is called a "runner." It weighs 23,700 pounds now, but its iron teeth wear off rapidly as they grind sand over the glass. About one ounce of iron wears off for every pound of glass ground. Right: This is a polisher. Each of its 11 felt-covered disks weighs 300 pounds. Bottom: Anchored in plaster. The sheets of rough glass are placed in a double row on 23,000-pound tables for their trip under the grinders and polishers.

Net Earnings Of 90 Firms Up 43 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of the first 90 corporations to report for the initial quarter of 1940 were 43 per cent greater than for the same period last year, an Associated Press compilation disclosed.

Net income of the group totaled $118,052,000, compared with $82,469,000 in the first three months of 1939.

Excluding the gigantic American Telephone & Telegraph Company profits of the remaining 89 corporations were 68 per cent greater than a year ago. They amounted to $72,004,000, against $42,744,000 in the like quarter of 1939.

Prospects are bright, furthermore, that, as additional companies report, the gain over last year will be maintained or even increased. Most major steel companies, the automobile industry, the chemical industry, and most of the big petroleum companies have not yet reported. First quarter operations in all of these industries are known to have been on much more profitable levels than a year ago.

Eleven steel companies, principally smaller units, showed first quarter net income of $6,328,000, more than three times as much as the $2,050,000 earned in the first three months of 1939.

Profits of six food companies gained only fractionally, rising to $8,870,000 from $8,789,000 a year ago.

Six auto accessory companies benefited from the high level of automobile production, earning $4,800,000, compared with $3,076,000 in first quarter of 1939.

Five railway equipment manufacturers nearly tripled their profits, earning $3,752,000, against $1,334,000 a year ago.

Other industrial groups have not yet reported in sufficient numbers to afford comparisons.

Sand to Windshield in 24 Hours Under Ford Method

DETROIT (AP)—For 344 days without interruption a ribbon of glass 54 inches wide has been rolling out of a tank in one of the huge buildings of the Ford Motor Company plant in suburban River Rouge.

It is a world's record, of course, and it is being set higher steadily in the world's largest automobile glass producing factory, a $10,000,000 unit of the Ford parent plant.

From "sandbag" to windshield in 24 hours, the engineers tell you as you watch one of the most highly developed mass production processes of the automobile industry in operation.

Constant Glass Flow

Deep pink, like hot metal, and of about the viscosity of cold molasses, the glass flow bulges constantly from a slit in the tank into water-cooled rollers. Pressed out to a thickness of slightly more than a quarter of an inch, it is pushed, now almost light molasses colored, into a 400-foot annealing oven.

It is "safety glass" in the making.

Since the present "pouring" began nearly a year ago, the furnace, or "tank," as the glass workers term it, has dropped out a ribbon that but for subsequent cutting operations would extend out more than 1,025 miles.

Ahead of the tank and beyond it all operations—80 per cent of them automatic—are synchronized to the gravity flow from the melting furnace. Ahead of the tank, electric weighing and measuring devices automatically mix the silica sand, soda ash, limestone and other ingredients, which are pressed into briquets and conveyed automatically to the tank at the rate of 100 tons daily.

Several Operations

Inside the furnace 950 tons of molten glass bubbles at a temperature of 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Beyond the melting tank are a score or more of operations that are keyed precisely to the production of approximately three miles of glass a day. There are huge cutting tables where the cooling ribbon is cut into strips 141 inches in length; there are two rows of grinding tables and two of polishers, each 600 feet long.

To insure uniformity of thickness of the glass, the grinding and polishing beds which have their foundations in bed rock are constructed to conform precisely to the curvature of the earth's surface.

Under the process used in the factory, the large sheets of glass are ground and polished on one side, turned over, and the operation repeated on the other side. Each sheet of glass journeys more than half a mile before it reaches the "sandwich" room, where it is made "shatterproof."

Aside from the absolute synchronization of each operation, including the transferring of a huge sheet of glass methodically from one 600-foot grinding or polishing bed to another, perhaps the most interesting operation is the turning over of the sheet for the second "ride" over the smoothing and polishing tables.

Automatic Lift

A huge "lift" with 32 suction cups clamps automatically to the glass, raises it to turn one end up six feet above the floor; there a duplicate "lift" meets it on the opposite side, fastens its cups to the unworked side and lowers it gently to the table once more.

After the grinding and polishing operations, the glass moves automatically to a cutting room, where manual operations are utilized to mark out the greatest amount of usable surface from each sheet.

Thence the pieces are placed on machines that cut 700 units an hour to the desired shape for windshields, door windows, and rear panes. Belt conveyors pass the pieces along to the "sandwich" department, where sheets of cellulose acetate plastic are placed between plates of glass, laminated under pressure, edges rounded, beveled and sealed and made ready for use, as "shatterproof" as science can make automobile glass.

State Taxes on Oleomargarine Denounced by Cotton Council

ST. PAUL (AP)—State taxes on oleomargarine were called "barriers to interstate trade" and "a penalty on 2,500,000 farm families in the cotton states" by three representatives of the National Cotton Council appearing before the fortieth annual convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association here.

The Southern delegation headed by Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., President of the Cotton Council, warned the group that such legislation, now in effect in many states, ultimately would lead to retaliatory laws by Southern states and adverse conditions which will "affect our whole national economy."

Mr. Johnston, supported in his arguments by Phillip Tocker, Fort Worth, Texas., and Charles G. Henry, Memphis, Tenn., said he deplored retaliatory measures but added that "we are fearful this will happen in many states if such laws spread from state to state."

The basic complaint of the dairymen, voiced by A. J. Glover, Fort Atkinson, Wis., editor of Hoard's Dairyman, was against the "unfair advertising tactics of the margarine interests."

"Such legislation impedes and hampers the free trading of one of our major products, cottonseed," asserted Mr. Johnston. "Any state which imposes a penalty on products of another state sets up a trade barrier." He referred particularly to laws in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa applying to margarine, which is a cottonseed product.

Mr. Johnston emphasized that state taxes are "irritating and penalizing 2,500,000 farm families working on the farms from daylight to dusk and earning less than $250 annually."

The dairymen admitted they had "no particular quarrel" with the cotton states but protested vigorously what they characterized as "unfair advertising by the margarine interests."

Tide Water Oil Net Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tide Water Associated Oil Company reported net income of $3,780,220 for the first quarter of 1940. This is the highest earning for any first quarter period in the company's history.

In the first quarter of 1940 the company's net income applicable to common stock, after all charges and provision for Federal income tax and preferred dividend requirements, amounted to $3,217,720, or 50 cents per share on the 6,371,827 shares of common stock outstanding on March 31, 1940. This compares with $671,682, or 11 cents per common share reported for the first quarter of last year.

Tide Water Associated reported total revenue during the first quarter of 1940 in the amount of $35,289,340, as compared with $30,159,749 in the first quarter of 1939.

Head of Seaboard Oil Foresees a Good Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The oil industry is going to have a reasonably good year, "a little better than last," John M. Lovejoy, President of Seaboard Oil Co., prophesied at the annual meeting of stockholders.

"There is a bad statistical situation at the moment in gasoline inventories," Mr. Lovejoy added, "but I do not believe that is going to result in breaking down the price."

Seaboard Oil net income for the first quarter will approximate that for the same period of 1939, which equalled 32 cents a share on capital stock outstanding, if a nonrecurring item is excluded, Mr. Lovejoy said.

Electric Iron Maker Wins Advertising Program Award

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Newspaper advertising by a Philadelphia electric iron manufacturer was so productive in slightly less than a year that it won the concern, together with its advertising agency, the Howard G. Ford award for "outstanding contribution to the science of distribution in 1939."

This was announced at the thirtieth annual dinner meeting of the Sales Managers Association of Philadelphia.

The winners are the Proctor Manufacturing Company and its advertising agency, John Falkner Arnot & Company. The award was based on a scientifically planned and presented sales program, with the bulk of the advertising going to newspapers. The program was credited with increasing the manufacturer's production 92 per cent and wages 128 per cent.

Printers Voice Opposition To Patman Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A printing trades union opposed the Patman chain store tax bill "in defense of of the jobs of our members and the economic welfare of the plants employing them."

The attitude of the union, International Allied Printing Trades Association, (A. F. L.), was expressed to the House Ways and Means subcommittee by John H. Haggerty, chairman of the board of governors.

Would Lose $250,000,000

Mr. Haggerty said many of the International's members would lose their jobs if chain stores, which gave them business he estimated at $250,000,000 a year, were taxed out of business by the Patman bill. In 1937, he said, the chains' business meant jobs for 34,000 members of the union.

For other members, Mr. Haggerty continued, living costs would be increased 10 per cent.

He said the International was concerned also with preserving the greatest possible buying power for members and families receiving sick, decease, disability and unemployment funds.

"We oppose the planned death or breakup of important parts of the retail industry not only because of the direct effect this would have upon printing purchases of the companies affected, but also because of the larger disruption of the entire nationwide system of retailing which has made possible the great growth of national advertising," he said. Mr. Haggerty added that in the periodical field particularly "it is national advertising that meets the pay roll."

The printers' spokesman said chains furnished the only outlet for printed products such as popular editions of books, paper and cardboard games and toys, and special wrappers put up for chains only, and that chains spent "millions" for catalog and national advertising.

Cuts Effected Quickly

In states which have passed laws taxing chains, Mr. Haggerty continues, "our members have had examples of how quickly this reruction in number of chain stores affects their work."

Up to the present, he said, "the nationwide chains have been an essential wheel in the selling machinery that serves the great mass of buyers. They have not displaced, they have supplemented and expanded the work of individual retailers."

Matthew R. Speedie of La Fayette, Ind., opposed the bill in behalf of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, of which he is vice-president. He said his organization had satisfactory working agreements with both chain and independent stores, and that chain stores, despite "attendant evils," had been one of the "main guiding factors in the development of efficient, economic distribution."

Willys-Overland Interests Purchased

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of New York capitalists headed by Elisha Walker, a partner in the investment banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., have acquired an indirect interest in Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., it is announced.

Ward N. Canaday, chairman of the board of Willys-Overland, and President of Empire Securities Co., announced that Mr. Walker "and some of his associates have purchased an interest in Empire Securities Co., which owns control of Willys-Overland common stock."

Mr. Canaday said it was his personal opinion "that this would be definite constructive benefit to Willys - Overland stockholders, management, and field organization."

Terms of the transaction were not revealed.

Ford Deliveries Up 26 per Cent

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company reported retail delivery of 216,935 Ford and Mercury passenger cars and Ford trucks during the first quarter of 1940, an increase of 45,120 units or 26.3 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. Mercury deliveries increased 43.4 per cent over the 1939 period, the company said.

Say Europeans Hoard Billion Gold in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—European citizens, afraid that invaders or their own governments would seize their wealth, have cached more than $1,000,000,000 in the United States under the names of other persons.

Both the Federal Reserve Board and the Commerce Department attested to this hoarding, which rivals even the unprecedented gold stores of foreign governments here for safekeeping, currently totaling $1,200,000,000.

Couldn't Find $2,400,000,000

A simple problem in arithmetic bared it. Officials noticed that in the year before the war approximately $3,400,000,000 worth of gold had been shipped and sold to the United States. But when they came to figuring where the proceeds of the gold went, they could account only for about $2,400,000,000.

When they dug further they found that the other billion dollars had gone mostly to Americans, who were holding it for European friends, while investing the money or depositing it in banks under their own names, so it couldn't be traced.

Much of it has gone to buy real estate, some for securities, some for shares in businesses, some in banks, and a part probably has been buried in back yards and flower pots.

Nationality of the real owners has been difficult to trace, because the money has crossed many boundaries before coming to rest in the United States. But officials guess that a large part came from Germans and citizens of countries bordering Germany, particularly Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Some came from England and France.

Two Reasons for Hoarding

The Federal Reserve Board gave two reasons for the hoarding. It described the international transfers as "transactions constituting capital transfers hidden for the purpose of evading exchange restrictions abroad and particularly the compulsory relinquishment of foreign assets to the governments."

Nearly every country in Europe now maintains an almost airtight control of financial transactions involving other countries; Germany and Italy initiated theirs long before the war.

An early step of the Nazi Government also was to force its citizens to turn over all their foreign assets to their own Government. England has started along a similar road by ordering the sale by the British Government of all British holdings of about 150 leading American stocks and bonds.

International assets, whether gold, cash or securities, are important to modern warfare because of the outside materials they will buy. That is why governments are likely to take them away from citizens.

When the governments do take these assets over, they usually pay for them in their own currency. But war or other catastrophe may destroy the value of that native money, and that is the reason for the large scale hoarding in America.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In Week of April 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the past week compared with the previous week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Marked advances in prices for farm products and foods, continues the report, largely accounted for the increase. The advance brought the all-commodity index to 78.0 per cent of the 1926 average.

The farm products and foods groups rose more than 1½ per cent and smaller increases were recorded for hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods. The only group decline was recorded for building materials. Textile products, metal and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from last week.

Largely because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, bananas, cocoa beans, hides, skins, raw silk, crude rubber, and manila hemp, the raw materials group index rose 1.3 per cent.

Commodity groups	Apr. 13 1940	Apr. 6 1940	P. C. changes to April 13 1940 from Apr. 6	Apr. 15 1939
All Commodities	78.0	77.6	+0.5	+2.9
Farm products	68.0	67.0	+1.5	+2.9
Foods	70.8	69.7	+1.6	+3.8
Hides and leather products	102.1	101.6	+.5	+11.7
Textile products	71.9	71.9	0	+8.6
Fuel and lighting materials	72.6	72.5	+.1	—1.4
Metals and metal products	95.4	95.4	0	+1.3
Building materials	92.8	93.2	—.4	+3.5
Chemicals & drugs	76.9	76.9	0	+1.3
Housefurnishg goods	89.7	89.4	+.3	+3.7
Misc. commodities	76.6	76.6	0	+3.5
Raw materials	72.0	71.1	+1.3	+5.9
Semimfd articles	79.2	79.1	+.1	+6.5
Manufactured prods.	81.2	80.9	+.4	+1.2
All commodt's other than farm prods	80.3	80.0	+.4	+2.3
All commodt's other than farm prods and foods	82.7	82.7	0	+2.7

National Lead Profits Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—National Lead Company's first quarter business was substantially larger last year, Fletcher W. Rockwell, President, told stockholders, but profits held about even with the 1939 first quarter, due to certain charges against income and higher shipping rates incident to the war.

Scandinavian War Seen Having Big Effect on World Shipping

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While a peninsular war seems in the making in Scandinavia, the economic repercussions of the latest blitzkrieg are extending round the world and are being registered in the economic seismograph of Wall Street.

Most immediate effect is in shipping. Three large merchant fleets are affected—the Norwegian, with nearly 5,000,000 tons, the Danish, with about 1,200,000 tons and the Swedish with round 1,500,000 tons. Each has reacted differently, because each country now has a different status.

Because the Danish Government had to capitulate so promptly and completely to the Germans, Danish ships now technically have the status of German ships. In consequence they have been running to cover in neutral ports the world over, and those caught in ports of the British empire are being taken over.

Some have been taken in Canada, for instance, and it is announced will be sold in prize-court, presumably to be bought by British interests and immediately put to work again. The Danish owners are not so badly off, for prices now are high, they will presumably get the money eventually, and they are better off than if the ships were trapped by the Germans in home port.

Most of the Norwegian fleet, on the other hand, has gone about its business, on the assumption that it will have the protection of the British fleet and will not be taken over, as sailing under the flag of an Allied nation.

Norway's Status Uncertain

However, its status is apparently not so sure as it seems, for two ships have just been detained in the British West Indies and a French man-of-war has just picked up a third off the South American coast and taken it into Martinique.

This has scared the companies chartering these fleets and unless the situation is soon straightened out and their status defined, the Norwegian ships will soon be laid up in neutral ports as well as the Danish.

Since Sweden has not yet declared war on Germany, the Swedish fleet is still technically neutral. However, the Swedish Government last week stopped all sailings of Swedish ships for Swedish ports, and owners of other Swedish-flag ships on other lines are seriously considering a quick change of flag registry.

Meantime the U. S. Maritime Commission is investigating the possible effects on our trade of changes in the status of Scandinavian merchant-men. Some 28 Scandinavian ships ply between the United States and Latin America and another 19 between this country and the Far East.

The South American trade has expanded so fast, and ships have been pulled off for other runs so heavily, that there is a shortage of bottoms in that run already which is drawing boats out of our coastwise trade.

Ship-Rates to Italy Raised

The tall talk coming out of Italy has led insurers here to double war risk rates on Italian ships going to Italy, lifting them to the full rate on belligerent-flag merchantmen, but the raise has not been applied to westbound Italian ships and is therefore obviously precautionary.

Cargoes destined for Scandinavia are piling up here in New York and in other American ports, but the volume of such trade is so small compared with our whole export business that there is no strain on warehouse facilities.

The March figures on our foreign trade, just out, do not of course reflect the latest spread of the war. Scandinavian imports from here rose sharply in the first few months of the war, but since then have tapered somewhat. They are very miscellaneous, whereas our principal purchase is wood pulp.

Sweden still has on order a substantial number of airplanes here. Shipments of corn and fodder to Denmark will of course stop.

We buy quite a bit of very high grade Swedish steel for cutting tools, precision instruments, etc., which will be no longer forthcoming, but reserves here are reported substantial.

Incidentally the March export figures indicated no important change from recent trends. Cotton exports further decreased, there was little or no improvement in the meager export volume of other farm products, but shipments of airplanes, semi-finished steel, and chemicals, continued their uptrend, and the total or overall figure was little changed from February's high level. For the three months, exports are up about 50 per cent over the first quarter of 1939.

Pulp Prices Firmer

Pulp prices have been decidedly firmed; but the markets for different kinds of pulp are so unrelated that they cannot be easily summarized. Kraft pulp prices have been increased, in some cases to the level of the finished paper products to be made from the pulp, but quotations for bleached sulphite pulp, the costliest of them all, have generally been withdrawn and are nominal.

Commodities have gone up rather sharply, but the advance has been largely confined to those which come from the Far East. There has been quite an upturn in rubber and tin, due largely to fears of shipping loss as well as to the recently announced increase in Pacific Ocean conference freight rates, of from 11 to 33 per cent effective in mid-May.

This increase was contemplated before the blitzkrieg. It comes on top of a 20 per cent increase in September and a 10 per cent further increase in the winter. Rubber and tin were also of course affected by the fear that German invasion of Holland might tempt the Japanese to take the Dutch East Indies or try it, either of which might shut off much of our tin and rubber.

Wheat Continues to Rise

Wheat has continued upward, in part due to mild crop worries here, in part to indications that the Danubian crop may be 20 per cent or more under last year.

The Argentine crop is largely sold and the Australian crop is held back from market by the heavy cost of shipping it half way round the globe. World sugar seems to have touched bottom recently around 1.40 cents and then has firmed up decidedly on indications of renewed British buying.

The capture of Denmark seems to have ended the bear market here in fats and oils. Both lard and cottonseed oil have shown advances that were small in themselves but proportionate to the price 10 days ago were probably the sharpest for any of the commodities, not excepting paper or wheat. This despite the fact that it looks as though Britain can replace her Danish fats sources from Canada, for the time being at least, without reviving her old-time habit of buying American lard.

The dangers in the Pacific and Far East, plus higher freight rates and ship shortage have again upset the market for coconut oil and chinawood (tung) oil. Cocoa is also strong for somewhat the same reasons. Coffee alone has been bearishly affected by the new turn of the war, as it was in September.

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East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Retail Sales 4 to 9 Per Cent Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week hugged close to the preceding week's expanded levels and averaged 4 to 9 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"By dint of promotional pressure and special fashion days, retailers succeeded in maintaining last week's improved rate of turnover in ready-to-wear," the credit agency said.

"Sluggishness in some lines was blamed primarily on unseasonable temperatures and there was still apparent a feeling that the slow start of the season cou'd be overcome if the weather man would only catch up with the calendar. Day-to-day fluctuations were said to be particularly intense in men's and women's apparel departments. Children's wear and house furnishings were hardier, with volume for the entire week showing an expanding tendency."

"Wholesale trade of the past week was featured by an increased demand for building materials, housewares, and finished cotton goods," the agency added. "Dry goods houses reported that a buying movement appeared to be taking form in staple lines

"The recent quickening of retail turnover along with announcements of price increases in domestic fibers were reflected in heavier movement of pile and fiber floor coverings.

"In housewares, active items were unpainted furniture, ironing boards, curtain stretchers, and kitchen utensils."

Attempt to Break 'Deadlock' Between Wool Buyers, Sellers

Weekly Wool Review

Efforts to break the "deadlock" between sellers and buyers of raw wool, which has curtailed activity for weeks, and which resulted from a lull in the demand for wool goods, are being made in the wool market.

Bids in general are lower than the current asking prices on spot wools, and few houses that hold wool seem willing to accept the bids of buyers, thus continuing the lull. Buyers are bidding 75 to 80 cents, scoured basis, for spot fine territory wools in original bags. Offers of such wools are usually around 83 to 85 cents.

Some business is developing for future delivery, however, fleece wools from farm states fetching 30 cents for Dakota medium wools, to 34 cents for Michigan, both prices being for wools in the grease.

Imported wools on spot in Boston are finding some outlet, however, with good combing South African merino wool fetching around 90 cents, scoured, including duty.

Mohair is selling in primary markets at prices that are practically unchanged. Adult mohair in Texas is around 43 to 45 cents and kid mohair 57 to 58 cents. In Boston, sorted mohair is selling in small lots. Boston sellers ask 46 to 48 cents for Texas adult mohair, and 56 to 58 cents for kid mohair delivered direct to mills from the country.

Eastern Air Lines Plan Stock Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eastern Air Lines, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the securities commission for a 110,909-share issue of $1 par value common stock.

The stock will be offered to present security holders on a pro rata basis of one-fourth of one share for each share now held. Proceeds of the sale will go into the corporation's general fund.

Kuhn-Loeb and Company and Smith, Barney and Company, will be the underwriters.

Long-Bell Lumber Co. Business Shows Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sharp rise in Long-Bell Lumber Company business and net results from stockholders' standpoint are disclosed in an analysis of the annual financial report for 1939, published by Drumheller, Ehrlichman Company, Pacific Northwest investment banking house.

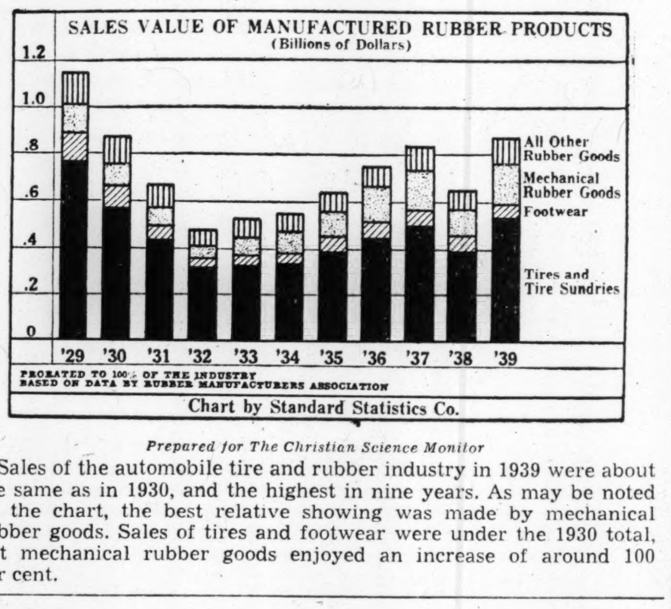
The report reveals a net profit before depreciation and depletion of $1,639,628 as against $950,891 in 1938. To these figures should be added the company's proportion of net profit in subsidiaries, amounting to $102,402.

Thus, after deductions for depreciation and depletion, the company showed a net profit for the year of $10,433 as compared with a loss of over $471,000 in 1938. If the same depreciation rates as those used in 1938 had been applied in the year 1939, the company's books would have revealed a net profit for the year of over $170,000.

Among the most important features from standpoint of the company's stockholders is the fact that its assets are rapidly being converted into cash, and these funds must be used largely to retire notes and preferred stock.

The report discloses that during the year, outstanding notes were reduced from $2,316,000 to $1,771,000, and during the first three months of 1940 were reduced further by approximately $300,000.

Sales of Manufactured Rubber Products at Nine-Year High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sales of the automobile tire and rubber industry in 1939 were about the same as in 1930, and the highest in nine years. As may be noted on the chart, the best relative showing was made by mechanical rubber goods. Sales of tires and footwear were under the 1930 total, but mechanical rubber goods enjoyed an increase of around 100 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Unemployment Fund is operated strictly as an insurance fund; it collects contributions from workers, employers and the State, and pays out to qualified unemployed an amount depending upon their previous contributions.

Each year the Statutory Committee reviews its finances, and the economic prospects, and recommends how much should be paid out in benefits, and for what periods, for the opening year.

The chairman of the committee is Sir William Beveridge, and to economic commentators his yearly forecasts of economic conditions have been of independent importance.

This year the committee has found the task of forecasting impossible. All they will commit themselves to is that the end of the war will be followed, as was the end of the last war, by severe unemployment. The war and its aftermath will, on balance, involve a loss to the fund.

Fund Has Surplus

Owing to declining unemployment during past years, the fund had accumulated a surplus of £57,000,000 at the end of 1939, and this it is proposed to hold as a reserve against the end of the war and not to spend in higher benefits, or benefits over a longer period.

The Fund will pay off £37,000,000 of inherited debt, since it has power to reborrow such sums when needed. The saving in interest will amount to over £1,000,000, and this will be used for higher benefits for families with children.

The weekly butter ration has been raised from 4 oz. to 8 oz. per person. This is about the average consumption per head before the war. But the raising of the ration has provoked discussion of the principles of rationing. The higher figure has been made possible not because there is 8 oz. per head of the whole population now available, but because a large part of the country is unable to afford even the 4 oz. ration at the present high price of butter.

Many people have switched to margarine. The new ration benefits only a portion of the population. A popular cartoonist here pictured the Minister of Food, as shopkeeper saying to the poor customer if you cannot afford 4 oz. of butter, why not try 8?

Price as Controller

Clearly price is as important a controller of consumption as any government plan of rationing. The government is subsidizing some foodstuffs already in order to keep down the price, but it would be very expensive to keep down the price to the level of the pocket of the poorest consumers.

So it is suggested that the government should dispose of its surplus above the 4 oz. ration not by generally raising the ration to these able to pay, nor by cutting the price to the lowest level necessary, but by supplying part of the food at cut prices to the poorest section with the largest families.

This would combine a differential price with a family allowance principle. It has become clear that it is not sufficient merely to see that there is sufficient food in the country; means must also be found that the food should be available to everybody.

The most severe personal economic problems in war are faced by the dependents of soldiers. In theory the position to the present has been that a wife with four children got 39s. a week, with anything up to an extra £2 per week in cases of proved hardship.

Very few cases have been granted the £2; a practical maximum of £1 seems to be worked to. Allowances of from 12s. to 24s. a week were given for dependents other than wives or children, but it had to be proved that these dependents were incapable of self-support, and a severe test of total household means was made before any grant was given.

Regulations Modified

These regulations have been somewhat modified. Inability to work is no longer to be taken into account, and the test is to be what was actually paid out by the soldier to the dependent before the war. The household means test is to be made less severe. But there must remain many cases of great hardship, which do not make a pleasant contrast with the higher-than-peacetime wages being earned in many wartime industries.

At the end of March the gas companies have started an advertising campaign to increase consumption of gas. Soon after the war started the Minister of Mines ordered that domestic consumption of gas, coal and electricity must be reduced to 75 per cent of last year's consumption. Soon after, the price of gas was raised to compensate the companies for lower sales. In November the ration was increased to 100 per cent, and in December it was suspended. Wartime economics.

The necessities of war are compelling Britain to sign agreements with other countries which still further shrink the boundaries of trade. A clearing agreement with Sweden permits some of the sterling that would be accumulated by Sweden (since she sells to us far more than we sell to her) to be used for Swedish purchases in Belgium and Brazil. These two countries were chosen because they fit in quite well in a three-cornered flow of trade.

An agreement signed with Spain had to be adjusted to allow for the restocking necessary in that country after the war, and for pre-war debts owing from Spain to this country.

But apart from these arrangements, all transactions resulting from trade between Britain and Spain will be removed from the free-sterling market. Spanish acquisitions of sterling are to be used within the sterling area.

Maximum Yields

The Stock Exchange has issued a list of new minimum prices for 18 gilt-edged securities. This has given an indication of the maximum yields which the authorities intend to preserve. They range from 2 per cent on five-year bonds to slightly over 3½ per cent on long-term and permanent issues. The new minimum prices do not mean that prices may not exceed these, and that the Government may not borrow at lower rates than those above.

In fact, minimum prices have no real value unless actual prices are above them. If the natural or free-market price would be below the minimum, the establishment of a minimum merely freezes the market and prevents dealings.

Minimum prices above natural prices have of course a value in times of crisis, and should therefore help dealers to take stock on their books; but for general operations market prices must be kept well above the pegged prices, and this appears to be the intention of the monetary authorities.

Stock exchange members have been warned to take special precautions to prevent enemy agents, generally neutrals, from realizing securities on behalf of the enemy.

Auto Production Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the combined output of United States and Canadian automobile plants this week at 103,725 cars and trucks. The revised total for last week was 101,940 units. Assemblies this week a year ago numbered 90,280, the high point of the 1939 spring season.

The publication "Automobile Industries" in its survey of the assembly plants estimates this week's production at "slightly in excess of 99,500 vehicles," compared with its estimate of 102,000 last week. It adds that April production probably will exceed 440,000 units.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—In view of the thinness of the market under present conditions, attempts to pick the exact turning point of a movement in either direction would appear out of the question. Hence, for the present, we can do little more than to reiterate our opinion that the current reaction offers an attractive opportunity for accumulating stocks.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: Under present world conditions the market can turn around very easily. However, temporarily further easiness seems likely. Rubber: Prices appear to be headed toward higher levels. Cocoa: Consumers who were believed to be none too well supplied, have been buyers of actuals and futures as well and it is believed that this buying will be large enough to absorb any selling which may come from speculative sources.

Heard in Wall Street

Walter Gifford's remarks at the Telephone stockholders' meeting this week were quoted incorrectly in most of the financial press Thursday. He didn't say that if the half billion dollars or more of ATT financing in recent years had gone to competitive bidding the company would have saved 1-10 of one per cent of the cost. He said that the average cost of the money to the company was 3.3 per cent and the average yield to the buyers of the securities was 3.2 per cent, so that it might be concluded the cost of the underwriting was about 1-10 of one per cent, which might theoretically have been saved either to company or the public by direct sale.

The three changes in the Securities Act of 1933 mentioned by Emmett Connely, IBA president, in Texas last week, are presumably three of the 10 proposals for amendment of the law which the IBA would like ultimately to see pushed through Congress. If so, they hardly look like "Government baiting" or "ill-tempered obstruction" or an effort of the investment bankers to get back their rackets. The first would modify or end the 20-day waiting period in the case of companies which, under this or other acts, have already published regular information about themselves. The idea is that there isn't much point in requiring a 20-day waiting period for the investing public to digest a registration statement most of the information in which is already of public record. For new companies, the idea is a flexible waiting period depending on the time needed for public assimilation of the data.

Nor does the second proposal sound very dangerous. Under the Act of 1933, at present an investor who loses money on a security issued as long as three years previously can collect from the original issuer if there was a misleading statement in the prospectus without having to prove that he relied on the misleading statement. The proposal is that the complaining security-holder would have to show he relied on the misleading statement, to collect. This would bring the 1933 act in line with the '34 and '35 acts.

Under the third proposal, it would be legal for bond salesmen to solicit orders for new issues inside the waiting period. This would merely legalize what most everybody does anyway, and which no amount of policing can prevent. Confirmations or commitments within the period, however, would remain illegal.

These proposals are mild compared with two which Morgan Stanley suggested over a year ago —to omit the registration statement and cut down the prospectus. Morgan Stanley also suggested that it be made legal to solicit orders. The firm said, "A third possibility would be to amend the law so as to provide free solicitation and selling during the 20-day period, with the qualification that any contract of sale or purchase entered into prior to the effective date should not be enforceable by either party unless it were ratified or confirmed after such date. . . ."

H. F.

Many New Capital Issues This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Private corporations tapped the capital markets this week for the second largest amount of new money since last July, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Public offerings of new securities during the week ended April 18 declined to $51,094,087, but 56 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money, rather than the refunding of existing debts.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	Latest week	Year ago
Municipal	$8,207,000	$31,579,681
Railroad	$4,734,000	
Industrial	12,700,000	
Miscellaneous	110,000	883,000
Stock	25,343,087	26,200,300
Total	51,094,087	58,662,981

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	1.10½-⅝	1.10⅞	.69⅜-¼
July	1.09⅝-¾	1.09¾-½	.68¼-⅛
Sept.	1.09⅞-⅝	1.09⅞-¾	.68¾
Corn			
May	.64⅛ 64	.64½-⅜	.49-49⅛
July	.65⅛-¼	.65½	.50¼-⅜
Sept.	.66½-¼	.66½-⅝	.51
Oats			
May	.42¾	.42¾	.31
July		.38⅜	.28½
Sept.	.35¾-¼	.35⅜	.27½
Soy Beans			
May	1.08½	1.08⅝	.88⅜
July		1.07¾	.86½
Oct.	.96⅛	.96⅛	.74
Rye			
May	.70⅞	.70⅞	.41⅞
July	.72½	.72½-⅝	.43¼
Sept.	.73⅞	.73⅞	.44⅜
Lard			
May	6.35	6.35	6.40
July	6.60	6.55	6.52
Sept.	6.82	6.77-80	6.70
Oct.	6.92	6.87	6.70

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Hershey Corp. Earnings Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Hershey Corporation and subsidiaries in the March quarter earned $761,656, equal after dividend requirements on the $2.50 class "A" preference stock to 83 cents a share on the class "B" stock. This compared with $407,140 or 38 cents a share on the class "B" in the 1939 March quarter. The company makes automobile parts and accessories.

Reichsbank

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of April 17 showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,418, decrease 304; bills of exchange and checks 11,940,117, decrease 87,065; securities 152,567, increase 11,363; other assets 1,569,867, decrease 169,193; circulation 11,736,550, decrease 210,365; sight deposits 1,652,687, decrease 26,664. Reserve ratio 0.66 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
12 3¼s '46-44	110.12	110.10	110.12
1 2¾s '47-45	109.9	109.9	109.9
1 2s '47	104.29	104.29	104.29
1 2s '50-48	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 2½s '53-49	105.19	105.19	105.19
1 2½s '52-50	105.20	105.20	105.20
25 2¼s '53-51	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 2⅞s '60-55	107.25	107.25	107.25
1 2¾s '63-58	106.17	106.17	106.17
2 2⅞s '65-60	106.17	106.17	106.17
Federal Farm Mortgage			
7 3s '49-44	107.26	107.26	107.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82½	82½	82½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¼	43	43¼
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103	103	103
3 ArkMRyB&T 5'64	98½	98½	98½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	104	104	104
1 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	96	96	96
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
6 AubAutocv4¾s39	63	62⅜	63
2 B&O 95 st A	26	26	26
8 B&O cv '60 st	13	13	13
10 B&O 1st 4s 48	67½	67	67½
2 B&O Ple&Wv 4s 51	57	57	57
3 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44¼	44½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	110	110	110
15 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	45¼	45¼	45¼
26 Bost&Me 4¾s 6?	45	45	45
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	46	46	46
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	91	91	91
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	105½	105½	105½
15 Bkly Un El 1st 5s50ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	115½	115½	115½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2 Bur CR&No 5s 34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Bur C B&No 5s 34 ct	4½	4½	4½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	108½	108½	108½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	73½	73½	73½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¼	46¼	46¼
6 C&O 3½s '96D	99½	99⅜	99½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Chic Gt West 4s'59	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
4 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6½	6½	6½
37 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
62 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Chi Ry 5s'27	42	42	42
3 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 C R I & P 4s'88	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7	7	7
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '53	109½	109⅛	109¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
28 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	95½	95½	95½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109¼	109	109¼
4 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	64	64	64
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	75⅝	75⅝
1 Col & So 4½s '80	28	28	28
10 Comwith Edcv3½s '58	130	130	130
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
10 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104	104	104
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56	56	56
3 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
15 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	108	108	108
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26¾	26½	26¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	60½	60½	60½
2 FairbanksMorse4s'56	107½	107½	107½
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105	105
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101½	101⅛	101½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76¼	75¾	75¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126½	126½	126½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48¼
53 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42¾	42½	42¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43	43	43
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	78	77⅞	78
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	78	78	78
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	11⅞	12
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	66¾	66¾	66¾
17 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75⅞	75¼	75¼
4 Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	34¼	34	34½
18 Int T&T 5s'55	38	37½	37½
2 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 K C South 5s'50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
16 K C Term 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	42	42	42
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	48	48	48
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	25	25	25
6 Leh Vay 4s 2003 asd	13½	13⅛	13½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	126	126	126
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅛	130	130
4 Loews 3½s '46	104	104	104
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125	125	125
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	84½	85
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
8 Manati Eng 4s '57	45	44½	45
43 Manhat Ry 4s '90	83⅛	83	83⅛
4 McKess & Rob 5½s'50	95⅛	95	95
2 Met Ed 4½s '63	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10 MetWSideEChi4s38	6½	6½	6½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 M-Ill 5s '59	73	73	73
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14⅞	14¾	14¾
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27	27	27
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F	19½	19½	19½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	39½	39½	39½
15 Mob & O 4½s '77	31¼	31¼	31¼
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101⅛	101⅛
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106½	106½	106½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 NEngT&T 4½s61B	127½	127½	127½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	38½	38½	38½
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	51¾	52
1 NYC en 4s 98	59½	59½	59½
9 NYC 3¾s 46	79¼	79	79
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	92½	92½	92½
2 NYCCh&StL 5½s 74A	65	65	65
6 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	85	85	85
36 NY Dock Co 4s'51	55	54½	55
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	21¾	21¾	21¾
13 NY Steam 3½s'63	106¾	106½	106½
2 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 NYNH&H 4½s'67	21¾	21½	21½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½'50	103½	103½	103½
5 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	16½	16½	16½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55⅝	55¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49	49	49
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¼	109⅛	109¼
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	112	111¾	112
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Panhandle ELP 4s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102⅜	102½
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88⅞	88¾	88¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
15 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	97	97	97
12 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	85	85
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	58	58	58
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110	110	110
1 Ph Read C&I cv ½s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Philippine2Ry 4s '37	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 PCC&SL 5s '70A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	82¼	81⅝	82¼
5 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104¼	104½
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	66¼	66	66¼
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	66	66	66
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	56¾	56¾	56¾
7 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	101½	101	101½
2 Republic Stl 5½s 54	108	108	108
9 Repub Steel 4½s'56	98	97¾	97⅞
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	94	94	94
3 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Shell Un 2½s'54	96¾	96¾	96¾
14 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
41 Sou Pac 4½s'81	44	43½	43½
25 So Pac 4½s'69	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48	48	48
8 South Ry cn 5s'94	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
14 South Ry gen 4s'56	57¾	57½	57¾
1 Stand Oil N J s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 T S I & RR 5s '51	128½	128½	128½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	22	22	22
8 Third Ave 4s '60	59	59	59
11 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
16 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73	73	73
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	88	87½	88
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
10 Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Walwrth 4s '55	67½	67	67
2 Wabash 4s '54	26	26	26
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	7	7	7
8 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 West Va P&Pap 3s54	101½	101½	101½
2 Westn Mr 4s '52	83¼	83¾	83¾
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109
6 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Western Un 5s '60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
18 Young S&T cv 4s '48	105½	105	105½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	55	55
7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84	84	84
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84	84	84
24 Argentine 4½s '48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Argentine 4½s '71	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Australia 5s '55	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Australia 5s '57	70	70	70
4 Belgium 7s '55	96½	96½	96½
8 Belgium 6½s '49	86½	86⅛	86⅛
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	14½	14½	14½
1 Brisbane 5s '57	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 Brisbane 5s '58	64	64	64
7 Canada 5s '52	101	100¾	101
10 Canada 4s '60	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
5 Canada 3¼s '61	85	85	85
3 Copenhag 5s '52	17	16½	17
10 Copenhag 4½s '53	16	16	16
3 Cuba 5½s '45	81	81	81
5 Cuba 4½s 77	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
2 Denmark 6s 42	22	22	22
2 Denmark 4½s 62	19½	19½	19½
1 Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60	15	15	15
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	11⅞	11¾	11¾
2 GtConElPJap 7s 44	82	82	82
5 Greek 6s 63 pt pd	12¼	12¾	12¾
21 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	45½	43	45
18 Italy 7s 1951	54¾	52½	54¾
3 Japan 5½s '65	57	57	57
13 Milan City 6½s '52	42	40	42
7 Norway 6s '44	44	43½	43½
3 Norway 6s '43	45	44	44
2 Norway 4½s '56	32	32	32
3 Norway 4¼s '65	31	31	31
3 Norway 4s '63	31	31	31
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Queensld 7s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Rima Steel 7s 55	9	9	9
13 Rome 6½s 52	47	47	47
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	33½	33½	33½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	10	10	10
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56	55⅝	55⅝
5 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s '79	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝

ProposedTrust Rule Is Called 'Strait Jacket'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A half dozen witnesses from the investment trust industry testified that proposed regulation of their industry would give too much discretion to the Securities Commission and would injure legitimate business in an effort to cure limited abuses.

The witnesses appeared before a Senate Banking Committee which had before it a regulatory measure drafted by the Securities Commission.

"There is no emergency situation here that requires hasty action to impose a strait jacket upon this industry," James Orr, President of the Railway and Light Securities Company asserted.

Mr. Orr contended the various restrictions imposed by the bill or made possible under the authority which would be granted to the SEC to make rules and regulations might cause great expense to his company and others in the same field.

"I urge particularly," he said, "that the provisions rigidly restricting dividend payments regardless of contractual rights, those wholly forbidding senior security issues, and those virtually banning bankers and brokers from directorships be carefully re-examined in the light of actual needs and results so that, if some restrictions are decided upon, the restrictions shall be limited to what is necessary, simple, sensible and workable."

Members of the industry did not complete their testimony during the day, and other executives will be heard next week before the SEC is given opportunity for rebuttal.

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the trustees of the Boston Personal Property Trust, testified that if the legislation were passed, there would be "very serious question whether the Boston Personal Property Trust, which for 47 years has served it shareholders well, would not be liquidated."

John Sherman Myers, Vice-President of Lord, Abbett & Co., asserted that the legislation would put the investment trust business "in all of its phases, from formation to liquidation under domination of the Securities Commission."

Asserting that "by actual count, there are 80 or more clauses in the bill that give the SEC the power to do something or other," Mr. Myers said many of these powers could be exercised so as to "stifle the operations of any particular company, the character of whose business the commission did not like."

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Wheat prices fell a half cent in early dealings today due to continued profit taking and hedge selling, but rallied quickly about a cent to score net fractional gains.

Strength in securities attracted attention of traders whose buying lifted May contracts above $1.11 and deferred deliveries above $1.10. Later the market quieted down with prices near previous closing levels.

Traders watched foreign developments closely. Possibility that unfavorable European crop conditions as well as the fact that so much man power has been diverted from agriculture to warfare may indicate smaller harvests this season overshadowed reports of easing tension in the Mediterranean.

New York Curb

11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
2800	Aero Sup B(.20g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
100	Alum Co Am	187½	187	187½
50	Alum Co Am pf(6)	115	115	115
100	Alum Ltd(1½e)	101¼	100½	100½
400	Am Cyan B(.60)	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜
2700	Am Exp Lines(¼e)	19¼	18¾	19
100	Am Gen	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Am Hard Rub	17	17	17
400	Am Republics	8⅜	8	8⅜
200	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ark Nat Gas	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1400	Ark Nat Gas pf(.60k)	8¾	8½	8½
10	Ark P&L pf(7)	97½	97½	97½
300	Asso G & El A	¼	¼	¼
400	Atl Cst Fish	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Atlas Ply (¾ac)	18	18	18
2500	Aviation & Tran	4⅜	4⅜	4½
3500	Babcock & Wil	29⅞	27½	29⅞
200	Baldwin Loco war	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Baldwin Rub (½a)	7	7	7
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
3000	Bath Iron Wks	16½	15⅞	16½
300	Beech Airc	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1100	Bell Airc	30¼	29½	29⅞
300	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Bliss (E W)	19⅜	19	19⅜
300	Blue Ridge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Blumenthal (S)	7¼	7	7¼
20	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	27½	27½	27½
100	Bourjois (1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Breeze Corp (½g)	6	6	6
600	Brewst Aero	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
150	Brown Co pf	34	33½	34
400	Can Col Airw	11⅜	11¼	11¼
200	Carter (JW) (.15e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	112	112	112
100	Chamb M W St (.10e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Cities Service	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50	Colts P F Arms (2)	80¼	80¼	80¼
200	Colum O & G	2	1⅞	2
150	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	47	46½	47
100	Comm P Svc (1.30a)	37	37	37
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Con G&EBpfB(4½)	118	118	118
300	Cont Roll & Stl	7¾	7⅝	7¾
100	Cooper-Bess	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Cor&Rey pf (3k)	70	70	70
100	Cosden Petro	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Dennisn M pr pf (3e)	20	20	20
100	Distill Lig	1½	1½	1½
500	Eagle Pich Ld	11	10½	11
100	East Gas&F	3	3	3
100	East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	East Sta pf A	24¾	23¾	24½
75	East Sta pf B	24	23¼	24
700	El Bond & Sh	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
300	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	Fairchild En & Air	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Fanny Farm (1½)	27	27	27
100	Fansteel Met	14	14	14
200	Ford M Can A(1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Fruehauf Tra (¼e)	26½	26	26
100	Gen Invest war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Glen Ald Coal(¼)	7½	7½	7½
50	GodchauxSug A	32¼	32¼	32¼
50	Gt Nor Pap (½e)	47½	47½	47½
100	Groc Str Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1400	GrumAircE	24	23¼	24
100	Hall Lamp (.60e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
650	Ham'ermillPap(¼e)	34½	33½	34½
100	Hearn D St pf (¾k)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Hires (C E) (.60e)	20½	20½	20½
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Humble Oil (¾e)	59½	59½	59½
2600	Hum-Ross F (.15e)	7¼	6⅞	7¼
300	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼
2400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¼	7	7
900	Ill Iowa Pow pf	30⅛	30	30⅛
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½e)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Ind Pipe L (.10e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25	Indus Finan pf	11½	11½	11½
100	Int Indust (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
23700	Int Pap&Pow war	5⅛	4⅞	5
200	Int Petrol (1½a)	15½	15½	15½
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	15½	15½	15½
700	Jacobs (F L)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100	100	100
200	Jones & Lau Stl	30¼	29½	30¼
50	Ken-Rad T&LA	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Loudon Pack	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Marion St Shov	4	3¾	4
200	Mer&M Sec A(.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Mer-C & Spf A	64	64	64
200	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Mid West Corp	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
600	Molybdenum(¼e)	8¾	9	9
100	Montr LH&P (1½)	22	22	22
200	Mt City Cop	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Muskeg P Ring (.35e)	15¾	15½	15¾
300	Nat Auto Fib (.40e)	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Nat Cont (.20e)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
25	Nat Stl Car (2)	46	46	46
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
100	NY Merchand (.60)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
900	NY Shipbd fd sh	23⅜	22¼	23⅜
300	Niag Hud Pow	5⅛	5	5⅛
75	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	88¼	88	88¼
2200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
100	Nor Pope L (.40e)	9½	9½	9½
300	Nor Sta Pw A	13⅝	13½	13½
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	106	106	106
200	Okla Nat Gas (¼e)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1600	Oldetyme Dist	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2300	Pantepec Oil Ven	4¾	4¾	4¾
3100	Pennroad	2	1⅞	2
100	Pa-Cent Airl	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Pharis T & R (.15e)	7	7	7
100	Phila Co (.35e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Phoenix Sec	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
100	Phoen Sec pf	42	42	42
20	Pitts&Lake E(3½g)	55	55	55
500	Pitts Forg (¼e)	11½	10½	11½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1e)	103	102½	103
500	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	P S Ind $6 pf	50	50	50
225	PugSdP&L$5pf(1¼k)	83	82½	83
400	Pug Sd P&L 06 pf	28½	27¼	28½
1500	Pug Sd P & T (½e)	23½	22¾	23½
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	24½	24½	24½
1400	Republic Avia	6¾	6⅝	6¾
25	Roch G&E pf D (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Royal Type (2e)	63½	63½	63½
3400	St Regis Pap	4¼	4	4¼
25	St Regis Pap pf	79	79	79
300	Salt Dome Oil	8	7¾	7¾
1600	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
200	Seiberling Rub	6½	6¼	6¼
200	Selected Indus	½	½	½
100	Shat-Denn (.10e)	6	6	6
100	Sherwin-Wms (¾e)	96½	96	96
5400	Simmons Har & Pt	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
100	Solar Mfg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Sou Pipe L (¼e)	10	10	10
100	Sou Union Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Stand Prod (½)	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Stand Tube B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Stroocks & Co	10⅜	10	10
300	Taggart	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Technicolor	14¾	14¾	14¾
175	Todd Shipyds (¾e)	72½	72½	72½
200	Tonopah2Min (33a)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Transwest Oil	2½	2½	2½
200	Udylite Corp (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Unexpected Mig	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2500	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	12⅞	12¼	12⅜
800	Unit Sig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Unit Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Unit Gas pf(2¼k)	102½	102½	102½
300	Unit Lt & P pf	35	34¼	35
100	Unit Prof Sh	¾	¾	¾
50	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	72	72	72
2700	U S Lines pf	5½	5½	5½
100	U S Rub Recl	4¼	4¼	4¼
1200	Univ Corp vtc	6¼	6	6¼
400	Utah-Idaho Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Util P&L pf	15	15	15
50	VanNorm MT(.40e)	28½	28½	28½
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	76	76	76
200	West Va C&C	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	West Air Exp	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Volverine T(.10e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Woodley Pet(.40)	5⅛	5	5⅛
500	Wright Harg(.40a)	5¼	5¼	5¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	12 Util
Today's close*	147.69	30.67	24.72
Net change	+.89	+.30	+.22
Previous close	146.80	30.37	24.50
1939 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1939 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 AlaPow 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
3 Appal Pow 6s 2024A	127½	127½	127½
6 As Elec 4½s '53	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Baldw L 6s '50	111½	109½	111½
1 Beth St 6s '98	150½	150½	150½
1 Birm E 4½s '68	98	98	98
5 Birming Gas 5s '59	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Can Pac 6s '42	75½	75½	75½
8 Caro P&L5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Cen Ct P&L 5½s '53	79	79	79
1 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	41	41	41
3 Cities Ser 5s '58	71⅛	71⅛	71
3 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
23 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	92½	92⅜	92½
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	98½	96½	96½
6 East G&F 4s'56 A	79¾	79¼	79¼
5 Fed Water 5½s'54	100	100	100
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	99	98⅝	99
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	33½	33½	33½
5 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104	104	104
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Lou P&L 5s 57	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	107½	107½	107½
3 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 68	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Int P Sec 7s 57 E	37	37	37
2 Int P Sec 6½s55C	35	35	35
2 Inters Pow 5s 57	67½	67¼	67¼
7 It Sup Pw 6s 63AA	35	35	35
3 Jer Cen P&L4½s61C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Ktn G&E 6s 2022A	127⅝	127	127⅝
1 Lou P&L 5s 57	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Minn P&L 5s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Miss Pow 5s '55	102½	102½	102½
1 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Nevada Cal 7 5s '56	80⅛	79¾	80⅛
2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	100	99¾	99¾
1 N Orl P S 6s '49 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 NY St E&G 3¾s '64	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	109	109	109
4 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	104¾	104⅝	104¾
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Pen El 5s '62 H	108	108	108
1 Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	107	107	107
3 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	100⅞	100⅛	100¼
1 Portland G&C 5s '40	92	92	92
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	97	96⅞	97
3 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	91½	91½	91½
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	108¾	108¼	108¾
3 So Cal Ed 3¼s '60B	108½	108½	108½
2 SoCnty G Cal 4½s 68	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 So'west A Tel5s'61A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s'48 st	69	69	69
10 Stand G&E 6s'57	68½	68½	68½
6 Stand G&E 6s6	68½	68	68½
6 Stand P&L 6s 57	68½	68	68½
3 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	68	68	68
1 Unit L&P 6½s'74	86	86	86
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	91½	91½	91½
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	99½	99½	99½
1 West Newsp Un 6s '44	54½	54½	54½
3 West Pa El 5s 2030	106½	106½	106½
7 Yadkin Riv P 5s'41	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	42	42	42
1 Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	33	33	33
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	36	35	36

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 20

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.52½	$3.50⅞	$8.2397
Cables	3.52½	3.50⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0199½	.0199¾	¶
Belgium—belga	.1677	.1677	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2370	.2375	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0069	.0069	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0190x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0350x	.0350x	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso*‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1775	.1775	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3036	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5369	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2187	.2187	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4150	.4175	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8450	.8525	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

April 20

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	99½
8.75	Bos & Albany	83¼	83	83	84
8.00	Bos Edison	140	139¾	140	140½
5.00	Bos Elevated	47½	47½	47½	47½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	20¼	20	20	20½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
..	Bos & Me A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Bos & Me B pf	3	3	3	2
..	Copper Range	5	5	5	5
..	E Gas & Fuell	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
..	E Gas & F pf	21	21	21	21
..	Est Mass St Ry	75c	75c	75c	65c
..	Eastern SS	6½	5¼	6½	4¾
2.00	Eastern SS pf	30	30	30	22
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	26
..	Hath Bak B	50c	50c	50c	32c
..	Hath Bak pf	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
..	Mergenthaler	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	14¾
..	Narr Rac A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	136	135½	136	136½
..	North Butte	58c	58c	58c	60c
..	Quincy Min	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11	11	11	11⅛
.80a	Torrington	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
.25a	Un Twist Drill	28	27½	28	27¾
.50a	Unit Shoe M	72½	72¼	72¼	72

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Oregon Rail Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Oregon Pacific & Eastern Railway to issue new preferred and common stock in effecting a reorganization. The commission authorized the company to issue 15,132 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock having a par value of $10 each and 15,137 shares of no par value common stock.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 18 compared with April 19, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $10,919,594.81 ($11,815,931.32); expenditures $34,549,493.59 ($35,657,198.12); net balance $2,286,773,124.95 ($3,152,288,794.96); working balance included $1,565,658,600.50 ($2,491,564,504.27); customs receipts for month $16,216,219.98 ($16,205,592.73); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,617,608,660.11 ($4,555,892,311.02); expenditures $7,679,345,030.80 ($7,319,564,151.97); excess of expenditures $3,061,676,370.69 ($2,763,471,840.95); gross debt $42,604,209,920.38 ($40,038,836,030.24); decrease under previous day $2,943,116.10; gold assets $18,651,553,023.27 ($15,605,174,703.03).

National Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Aviation Corporation reported an indicated net asset value as of March 31 of $19.44 a share of capital stock compared with $17.27 a share on Dec. 31, 1939 and $14.47 a share on March 31, 1939. The company operates mainly as an investing concern specializing in aviation securities.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Interim				
Borden Co	50c		Jan. 1	May 15
Extra				
Domin Oilcloth & Linol Co. Ltd	10c		Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Increased				
New Mex Gas	20c		May 15	May 6
Irregular				
Shattluck-Denn M.	10c		May 31	May 10
Initial				
Ind A Tel cum pr	1.25		May 1	Apr. 20
Final				
Safe Strs 7% pf	$1.75		July 1	
Do 6% pf	$1.50		July 1	
Stock				
Community P S	30%		May 31	Apr. 27
Regular				
Alpha P Cem	25c		June 25	June 1
Assoc Teleph Co. Ltd pf	31¼c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Bank'rs Trust Co (Des Moines, Ia)	25c		May 1	Apr. 30
Beld Hemingway	20c	Q	May 15	May 1
Blauner's pf	75c	Q	May 15	May 1
Brewer & Co (C)	50c	M	May 25	May 20
Brown Oil pf	$1.50	Q	May 20	May 3
Colum Tr Co (Bost)	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Conn L & P pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 15
Domin Oilcl'th & Lino Co Ltd	30c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 16
Fed Bake Sh	25c	S	June 29	June 15
Do pf	75c	S	June 29	June 15
Fla N B Jacks'ville	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Do	25c	Q	June 29	June 24
Granby Con M	25c		June 1	May 17
Hawaiian Agri	10c	M	May 20	May 10
Intl Harvester pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 3
Kings County Trust Co	$20	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Leitch G B	2c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Mass B & Ins	87½c	Q	May 6	Apr. 26
Mid-West Rub Reclaiming Co	25c		May 1	Apr. 20
Nat Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 31
Nat P & L	15c	Q	June 1	Apr. 29
New Mex Gas pf	$1.50	S	May 15	May 6
Newton Trust Co (Mas)	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Noyes (Chas F) Co 6% pf	22½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 27
Onomea Sug	10c	M	May 20	May 10
Piper Aircraft pf	15c	Q	June 1	May 20
Plaza Bk St Y	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 27
Privateer Mine	5c	Q	May 10	Apr. 25
Sabin Robbins Paper Co	$2		May 20	May 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
St Paul F & M Ins	$2	Q	Apr. 17	Apr. 12
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	10c	M	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Seaboard Oil	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Signode H Str	25c		May 3	Apr. 29
Do pf	62½c	Q	May 3	Apr. 29
Smith Agricul Chem Co	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Sovereign Inv	1c	Q	May 20	Apr. 30
S S Bank & Trust Co (Scranton Pa)	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 9
Strawbridge & Clo pf A	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
U S Fire Ins Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Wilsil Ltd	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14

Baldwin Gets TVA Award

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works announced receipt of a contract from the Tennessee Valley Authority for three turbines costing approximately $1,350,000. The order calls for 42,000 horsepower adjustable-blade Kaplan type turbines with governors to be used at the Watts Bar Dam in Tennessee.

Finns' Mines Around Petsamo Seen Reducing Arctic Warfare

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Russian Arctic fleet is said to be assembled in the north in case of eventualities resulting from the war in Norway, the Arctic Ocean does not loom large in the strategy of naval warfare. Operations in that area are likely to be sporadic and undertaken under the influence of special circumstances, the more so since Finland is stated to have mined the waters of the Petsamo region.

Arctic navigation is hazardous and requires a technique with which few naval officers are familiar.

It is generally accepted that at least two-thirds of the Arctic Ocean is constantly filled with the polar pack, which consists of heavy drift ice that contains few icebergs of any size, but does have hummocks of ice that are from 20 to 30 feet in height. The hummocks are caused by the cracking and upheaval of the ice field when subjected to heavy pressure.

The fields of ice often have long openings called "leads" that seem to offer tempting opportunities for the passage of a vessel, but woe betide any ship that is not specially strengthened to resist the enormous pressure the ice can exert, should the lead begin to close. Under such conditions practically any man-of-war in existence would be fatally crushed in a short time.

Few Ice-Free Harbors

The Arctic Ocean where it merges with the North Atlantic and off the northern tip of western Europe, feels the effect of the Gulf Stream. In mid-ocean, the polar pack is held back, and along the coast of Lapland, the almost spent flow of water still has enough warmth to keep the ice away from the shore throughout the year, and to insure a few ice-free harbors.

Strong gales, accompanied by blinding snow or sleet storms, can be expected in the Arctic Ocean at any season of the year, and fogs are of frequent occurrence. In winter, there is darkness for periods of as much as 20 hours, while in summer the days are correspondingly long with a period of time when the sun does not set.

The Arctic ports that have been most prominent in the news since the outbreak of the war, are Petsamo and Murmansk.

Finland's Arctic coast-line is only some 55-miles in length, and contains one fjord on which Petsamo is located. This inlet, known both as Peisen Fjord and Pechcenga Gulf, is narrow and about seven miles long. It is an ice-free port that affords excellent protection. The entrance to the eastward, is dominated by the Sredni and Rybachi Peninsulas. The western ends of both of these peninsulas were in Finnish possession, but according to the recent peace terms, the Soviet Government has obtained possession.

Murmansk, located on the east side of Kola Inlet, is some 60 miles east of Petsamo, and is by far the better harbor of the two. The Inlet is 30 miles long and has numerous arms. An unlimited number of ships of any size can be accommodated. Kola Inlet is ice-free except in its southern end. Murmansk is the terminus of a railroad leading to Leningard and is a modern, well-equipped port.

The only other Soviet port of any importance is Archangel on the White Sea. Prior to the development of Murmansk, Archangel was Russia's Arctic outlet. However, the White Sea is beyond the influence of the Gulf Stream, and is ice-bound for seven or eight months of the year.

Along the Siberian coast, the Arctic Ocean is comparatively shallow for great distances off shore. In some places the water is less than 100 fathoms deep 600 miles away from the land.

It is reported that during August and September, the enormous quantity of relatively warm water discharged from the numerous great rivers, opens a navigable route along the entire Siberian coast.

However, isolated fields of ice and floes drift into the so-called open route from the polar pack which, even at that season of the year, is not far from shore.

Soviet Probably Knows Most

The Soviet Government for years has promoted intensive meteorologic and hydrographic research in the Arctic Ocean, but little or nothing is known of the results attained. It is probable, however, that the Soviet archives contain more accurate information concerning this area than exists elsewhere, but it is perhaps negative rather than positive data.

For a long time rumor has been current that numerous Soviet submarines have been transferred to Vladivostok via the Arctic route. This procedure does not appear to be a feasible one, because the submarine, despite its apparent adaptability by reason of its shape, as an ice-breaker, is, on the contrary, exceedingly susceptible to damage by ice, or any other floating obstructions.

Perhaps a few submarines have made the Arctic passage during favorable seasons, but it is more likely that Soviet submarines in the Far East were sent out knocked-down and assembled at Vladivostok.

A ship attempting to run the Allied blockade would probably elect to pass west of Iceland through the Denmark Strait and make a landfall on Jan Mayen Island. It would then make another landfall on Bear Island which is located south of the Spitsbergen group, and from there make a dash for neutral waters at the North Cape or Murmansk, timing the run to take advantage of darkness when nearing northern Europe.

Such a voyage will involve hardship for the personnel and danger for the ship, as the route is through waters where poor visibility is the rule, and frequent contact with ice is to be expected.

Should weather conditions permit a ship to obtain position fixes by astronomical observations, the landfalls might well be omitted, as these focal points probably are patrolled by British cruisers whose interceptions of enemy ships are responsible for the cryptic statements from the Admiralty concerning successes achieved in "northern waters" by Britain's men-of-war.

This route will become increasingly less favorable as the time of daylight lengthens in the Arctic region, and this fact probably is responsible for the recent general exodus from neutral ports, of German merchantmen attempting to get home.

Press Is Warned Of New Threat In Contempt Power

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Ralph Coghlan, editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, declared today that if his conviction of contempt of court were upheld, it might "prove to be only preliminary to a concerted, nationwide campaign to infringe upon the freedom of the press."

Free under $500 bail while appealing from a 20-day sentence for criticizing a Missouri Circuit Court, Mr. Coghlan addressed the eighteenth annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"Such sweeping powers of punishment as are claimed by the Court in St. Louis and by the Courts in California are based not on the American Constitution, but on the outmoded European doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings," he said in a prepared speech.

Before Mr. Coghlan spoke, James M. Thomson, Publisher of the New Orleans Item-Tribune, told the assembled editors that what happened in Louisiana under the Huey Long "dictatorship" might "just as well happen in your State."

Mr. Thomson urged that the press, operating always "with the interests of the majority in mind," keep vigilant watch against any threat to "the liberties of the American people."

Child Marriage Ban In N. J. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 20—A bill to prohibit child marriages, fixing 18 as the legal marriage age for males and 16 for females, has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Frank Cavvicchia (R) of Essex. The ban would be effective regardless of whether the marrying couple had parental consent.

An exception would be granted in cases where "good and sufficient cause" for marriage was proven before an orphans' court and an order for the marriage allowed by the presiding judge.

Mr. Cavvicchia holds that adoption of the bill is necessary to carry out the purpose of recent legislation outlawing common law marriages and requiring premarital blood tests. Under common law, the age of consent was 12 for girls and 14 for boys.

Virginia Corporations Get $110,000 Tax Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—By a simple order, the Virginia Corporation Commission cut by $110,000 the direct tax burden of Virginia privately-owned utilities and motor carriers. It lifted for 1940 the special levy imposed to finance rate-making activities.

The reduction affects all light and power companies, gas and water companies, telegraph companies, telephone companies, electric railways, motor vehicle carriers, city bus lines and the Virginia Pilots' Association.

The Commission acted under the tax code which authorizes it to suspend the special tax if it does not need the money.

Commissioner Thomas W. Ozlin estimated the total tax relief at $110,000.

General Classified
(Continued)

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—In exclusive Biltmore Forest, beautiful English type home, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms, bath; 2-car garage attached; beautifully landscaped lot, about 2 acres; sell at sacrifice to settle estate. CARROLL REALTY COMPANY

MEDFORD, OREGON—For sale by owner, 20 acres Comice pears. A-1 condition, fully equipped, under irrigation; 6-room stucco house, landscaped; ½ mile from city limits; price $22,500, terms. MRS. R. J. EARL.

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT Realtors 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

600 ACRES improved producing N. D. wheat farms, 80 to 800 acres; sold in one block for low cash price; crops insured; good community; schools and university; rural electricity; liquidating estate real opportunity for land wholesaler. TRUSTEE, 5711 Metro Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion; former home California, will accept position anywhere; am free to travel. Mrs. Josephine Cleveland, 2857 No. East Ulyses St., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFULLY and completely furnished 14-room house; 5 baths; 2-car garage; heated; large screened and glassed piazza; season $1500. Write SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

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WILL represent reputable concern desiring Sales or Business AGENT. In this territory. Furnish good references. Box M-33, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The Linda Vista
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N. Y. C., 144 W. 86th St.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 6 light outside rooms, 3 baths. SU. 7-1083. Write Box B-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

LADY would like room and board in country, reasonable in price. Write fully Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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5-ROOM bungalow; modern; garage; steam heat, fireplace; 12 miles north of Boston; ample garden space. Grove, Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

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Genuine rare old Geo. Gemunder, A-1 condition. If you are looking for the finest and best in violins at a price you can't resist then act quickly, as I need the money and must sacrifice at once. See me Monday at Hallet & Davis Piano Co., 192 Boylston St., Boston, or later by appointment.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $10.95
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Agents for
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FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

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Operating Furniture Dept.
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Complete Fashion Store

Georgia

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.–11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
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ATLANTA, GA.

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Millinery—Accessories
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We carry workmen's compensation
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

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ATLANTA
(Continued)

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Sherwin Williams Co.
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Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
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Schmid-Schuhen MIT
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
28 Nidaugasse
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SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

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Union S. Africa

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Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

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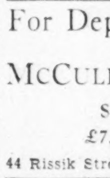

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Simpler Also

The teacher had assigned her class to write a composition on the funniest thing they had ever seen. Almost immediately after the assignment she noticed that Johnny was folding his paper. So she asked him to bring his essay forward if he had finished. He did so, and it read: "The funniest thing I ever saw was too funny for words."—Yellow Strand.

Little Chauncey

"Quick! Pretend you are asleep, or she will sing to you!"

Educational

"Yes, stamp collecting is educational," said the fond mother to the visitor. "For instance, where is Hungary, son?"

Without looking up from his stamp book, the young collector answered promptly: "Two pages in front of Italy."—Grit.

Nothing to It

"Sculpture is very easy, isn't it?" remarked the sweet young thing.

"Very, very easy," answered the sculptor, "and very, very simple. You just take a block of marble and a chisel and knock off all the marble you don't want."—Furrow.

College Cheaper

"How did you persuade your father to send you to college for another year?"

"I told him if he didn't I'd get married, and I guess he thought he couldn't afford that."

Starting at the Bottom

An emigrant was preparing to leave his native land to try his luck abroad. An acquaintance inquired casually: "What are you going to do when you arrive in America?"

"Take up land."

"Much?"

"Only a shovelful at a time."—New Zealand Railways.

Easy as Opening Your Hand

William Penn, the great Pennsylvania Quaker, one day met a friend of his, very much the worse for liquor. After Penn had admonished him, the friend asked, "Well, can you tell me how to stop?"

"Yes," answered Penn, "it is just as easy as opening your hand."

"Convince me of that, and I will promise upon my honor to do as you tell me."

"Well, my friend, when you find any vessel of intoxicating liquor in your hand, open the hand that contains it before it reaches your mouth, and you will never be drunk again."

The friend was so pleased with this plain advice, that he never was drunk again.

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Tetrarchs in the New Testament

The word "tetrarch" means literally, as its derivation makes plain, the "ruler or chief of a fourth part"; and in the New Testament, reference is made to several personages who enjoyed this title.

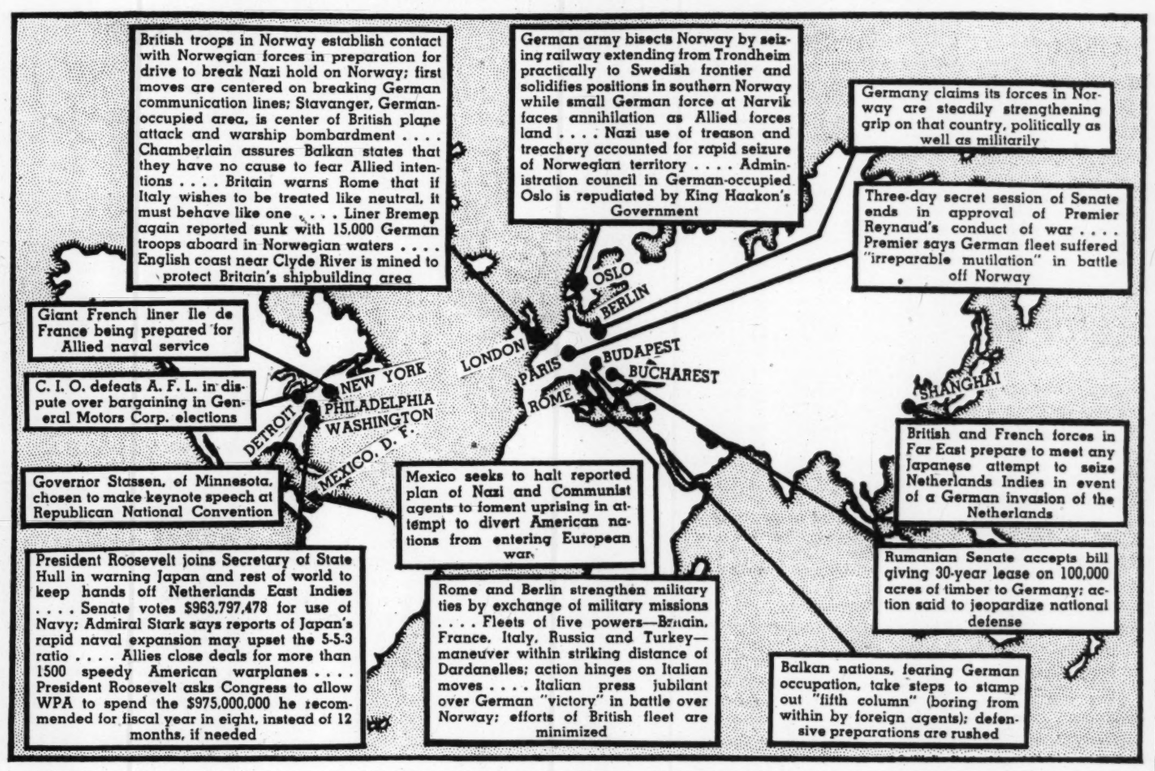
After the passing of Herod the Great, his dominations were divided up among his three sons. Two of these were known as "tetrarchs," evidently in the literal sense, because they divided between them approximately half of the territory—each having a fourth part of the whole. Thus we find that "Herod the tetrarch" (Matt. 14:1), also known as Herod Antipas, ruled over Galilee and Perea; while his brother Philip was tetrarch of Iturea and Trachonitis (Luke 3:1). (Compare: New Analytical Bible: p. 274—1938 edition.)

When we read of Lysanias as being "tetrarch of Abilene," it seems that "tetrarch" is not here used in its literal sense, but in the modified one of a "petty ruler."

National Character

A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds; they constitute one common patrimony, the nation's inheritance.—Henry Clay.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Party Fun

Scripture Geography

Seat the players in a row. The player at the head of the line gives the name of a Biblical river, mountain, city, country, or the like. The next player must give a geographical name beginning with the last letter of the word just given. For instance, if "Jerusalem" is the first word given, "Mesopotamia" may be the next, "Assyria" the next, and "Antioch" the next, etc.

Any player failing to speak up promptly after 15 seconds is out of the game.—Inez N. McF., Stanley, Iowa.

Odds and Ends

New Exhibit

A cascade being constructed for the New York World's Fair will be 120 feet high and will show six tons of water falling at any given instant.

It's Shellac

Sealing wax is not wax; it is shellac and rosin plus coloring matter.

Daily Quotation

HE WHO *is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he who has a great deal left him does to his father's care.*— WILLIAM PENN.

It Has Been Said of Courage—

To see what is right, and not to do it, is want of courage.—Confucius.

Courage from hearts and not from numbers grows.—Dryden.

True courage is cool and calm. The bravest men have the least bullying insolence, and in the time of danger are found the most serene and free.—Shaftsbury.

True courage is not the brutal force of vulgar heroes, but the firm resolve of virtue and reason.—Whitehead.

Conscience is the root of all true courage; if a man would be brave, let him obey his conscience.—J. F. Clark.

Moral courage is a virtue of higher cast and nobler origin than physical. It renders a man in the pursuit or defense of right superior to the fear of reproach, opposition, or contempt.—S. G. Goodrich.

Daily Anecdote

A Motherly Concern

Once Queen Victoria visited a large city in England, where a choir of three or four thousand children were gathered to sing her a song of welcome.

The next day the officials who had been in charge of the arrangements received a telegram from the Queen. If they expected her to make some reference to the ceremonies of the day before, they were disappointed; for all the telegram contained was the one sentence reading: "The Queen wishes to know, did the children all get home safely?"

Brevities

Humorist: A writer of household hints says it is possible to keep warm without spending much money on fuel. One method is to look at your last few coal bills.

St. Louis Star-Times: "One American in four knows how to drive an automobile," reports a statistician. But usually, it seems, it's one of the other three who's under the wheel.

Monitor Movie Guide

Dr. Cyclops (Paramount)—Trick photography thriller in Technicolor, about a biologist who reduces people to miniature size by means of fabulous gadgets. Interesting for its camera technique more than for its story. Albert Dekker, Janice Logan, Thomas Coley, Charles Halton, Victor Kilian.—Adults and young people.

Florian (MGM)—Loose combination of romance and pseudo-history based on the story by Felix Salter, with Florian, a handsome horse, as the hero of the piece. From Austria the story makes its way to New York. Robert Young, Irina Baronova, Helen Gilbert, Charles Coburn.—Adults and young people.

It's a Date (Universal)—Deanna Durbin singing songs, some popular and some in the classical vein, in a story about the stage-struck daughter of a semi-passé stage star mother. The story seems more entertaining in its early than in its later portions. Besides Miss Durbin the cast includes Kay Francis, Walter Pidgeon, Eugene Pallette, Samuel S. Hinds, Cissie Loftus, Fritz Feld, S. Z. Sakall.—Adults and young people.

Lights Out in Europe (Burstyn)—Factual film about conditions in Europe, that manages to be dispassionate, objective, and at the same time provocative and moving. Tragic episodes in Poland and scenes in Danzig and London are portrayed. Herbert Kline directed; Alexander Hackenschmied, Czech photographer, collaborated. Fredric March speaks a commentary written by James Hilton.—Adults and mature young people.

Star Dust (20th Century-Fox)—Back-stage romantic comedy about youngsters seeking a career in Hollywood, the talent scout who gave them a chance, difficulties which they faced, rivalries, successes, and failures. Slender and uneven but with amusing decorations. Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young, Charlotte Greenwood, William Gargan, Mary Healy, Donald Meek.—Adults and young people.

Zanzibar (Universal) — Mumbo-jumbo African adventure about a brave girl explorer, dashing American stowaway, storm and shipwreck, foreign-agent villain, wild animal hunts, heathen temples, and a volcano. There seems to have been cruelty to animals in making the film. Lola Lane, James Craig, Eduardo Ciannelli.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Good-bye, Mr. Chips."

Adults and Young People—"Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Progress Club

Medford, Ore.

The thirty-nine members of the Medford Progress Club are making plans to contribute toward a May day treat for the 200 orphan children at the Western Oklahoma home for dependent children. The club does something to bring joy to these little youngsters each year.

The club will also assist in sending a local boy to the American Legion Boy's state camp, at Norman, in August. One hundred dollars has been given to the Medford Public Library for the purchase of books which brings pleasure to a thousand people.

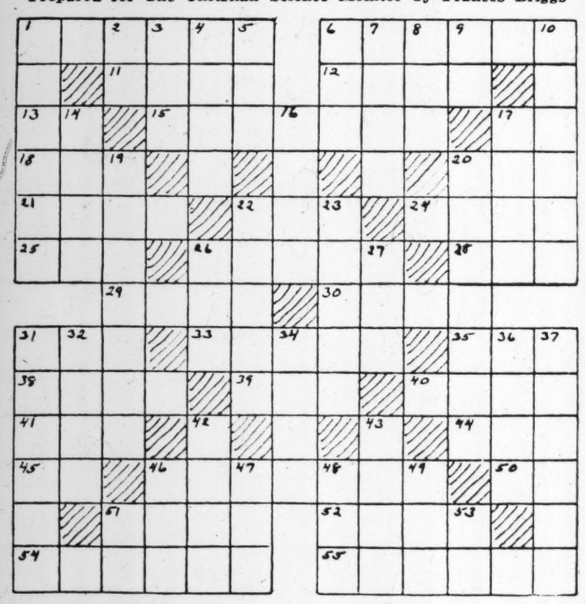
The money for these projects is earned by selling subscriptions for the local papers on a percentage basis, giving plays, selling tulip bulbs, etc.

Ideals

Ideals try our faith as though to show us nothing is too good to be true. In noble ideals there is something aggressive. They are not aggressive like an army with gun and spear, but aggressive like the sun which coaxes a June out of a winter. All great truths are persistent. Each form of right is a growing form.—David Swing.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was former capital of China?
6—According to Lovelace, stone walls do not make what?
11—What is a city of Michigan?
12—Long, low, stony ridge is called what?
13—Township (abbr.).
15—What is a seaport of Tuscany, Italy?
17—Where is Morehead City (abbr.)?
18—In speaking of Biblical Jecamiah, what pronoun would you use?
20—What is a town of French Sudan French West Africa, on Niger River?
21—Who was one of sons of Shobal (Gen 36:23)?
22—Female of the seal is what?
24—What is worn to hide or protect the face?
25—What was color of David's hair?
26—What is a county of northeastern North Carolina?
28—What was one of towns of Benjamin (I Chron. 8:12)?
29—What is a river of Germany flowing to Elbe?
30—What is a manufacturing city of Baden, Germany?
31—Where is Marinette (abbr.)?
33—What was first name of author of "Wuthering Heights"?
35—Where is Magdeburg (abbr.)?
38—What is a town of Venezuela?
39—What is a commune of Switzerland?
40—What is a large commercial town of Sarawak, Borneo, on Rejang River?
41—Lake cask is what?
44—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
45—Symbol for tin is what?
46—What native of Antioch was converted to Judaism and thence to Christianity?
50—Upon.
51—What is a city of Illinois?
52—What is an evergreen plant of South Africa and other hot countries?
54—What city of Illinois was founded by Mormons?
55—What is a town of White Russia, Europe?

Down

1—Balaam resided in what town of Mesopotamia (Num. 22:5)?
2—Kilocycle (abbr.)?
3—What river of France flows to Rhine?
4—What is a commune of Belgium?
5—Who was ruler of Magog?
6—Who is an opponent of a "con"?
7—What is an antonym of "common"?
8—Would an auberge be a man, owl, or inn?
9—Where is Lemmon (abbr.)?
10—What was first name of Paganini, Italian violinist?
14— ——Bluff is a city of Arkansas.
16—What sound is made by an owl?
17—What was a village of Galilee?
19—What is capital of 31 Across?
20—Where is Ocilla?
22—What is a city of Illinois?
23—Who is author of "Kipps"?
26—What command turns animal to right?
27—What is a town of French West Africa on Niger River?
31—Who is fictional narrator of Sherlock Holmes's adventures?
32—What is a commune of Spain?
34—What is a county of southeastern California?
36—What is a river of northeastern Spain?
37—What is name of a low mountain range of Yugoslavia?
42—What is a seaport city of Hawaii?
43—How would you describe a Kaffir?
46—Spinoza was born in what month (abbr.)?
47—What is the cry or call of doves?
48— —— Animas is a city of Colorado.
49—What was a prewar bronze coin of France?
51—What is a measure used in China?
53—What noun suffix occurs in diminutives from the French?

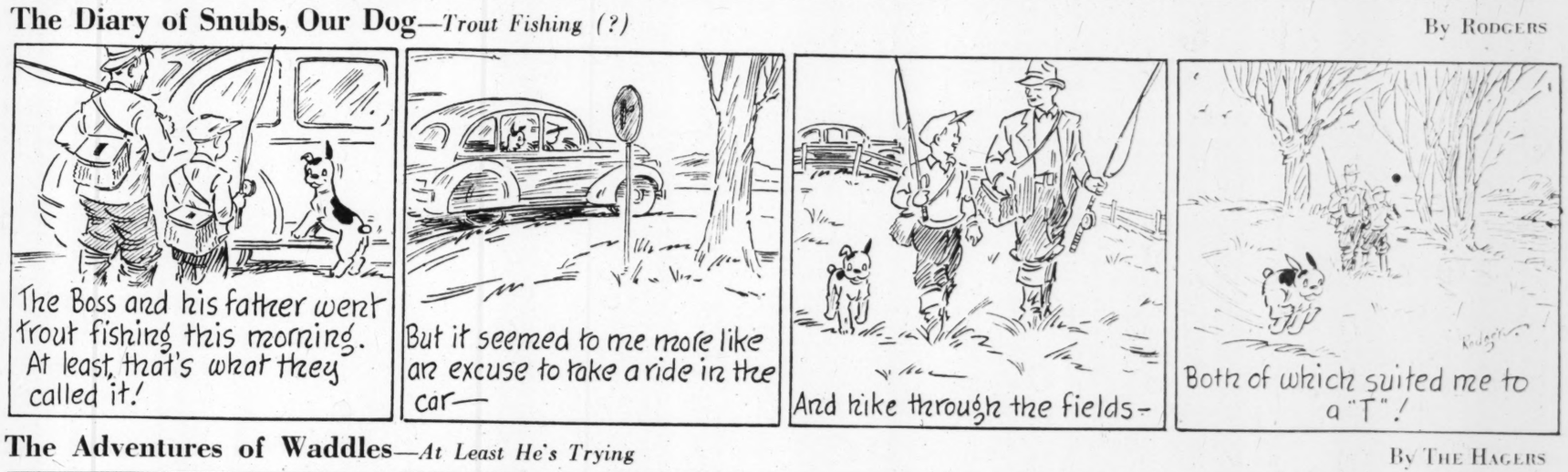
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Shadow in the Dark*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Trout Fishing (?)*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*At Least He's Trying*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Regulating the Regulators"

Passage of the Logan-Walter bill by a topheavy vote, 279 to 97, in the House of Representatives, is an indication that the political pendulum has swung a long way from the reforming zeal of the early years of the Roosevelt Administration. Congress appears ready to support extensive curbs on the new administrative agencies from which uncertain or arbitrary actions are feared.

At base, the bill represents a fundamental issue in the development of administrative law. The right of the citizen to judicial review of decisions by Government functionaries and his right to freedom from arbitrary bureaucratic exactions are important elements in liberty which true liberalism is supposed to defend. These considerations have played a leading role in the success of the measure.

Yet the party alignment in the vote, coupled with some of the debate which preceded it, signifies that political creeds and connections have had something to do with the result. If broad policies of administrative law alone were involved there would be no reason why the standards of the bill should not apply to all the administrative agencies of the Government, including the older ones such as the State Department, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Federal Trade Commission. Instead, the exemptions are such that it appears aimed chiefly at the newer agencies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board, and Wage and Hour Division.

The first set of requirements in the measure provide that an administrative agency affected must permit hearings before adopting administrative rules, that these shall not take effect until published in the Federal Register, and that any such rule may be reviewed in court to determine whether it is in accord with the Constitution and the statutes governing the agency which issued it. The policy as to publication and hearings is wise.

The doctrine of judicial review also is sound as applied to final administrative orders. But the application to administrative rules is somewhat different. It has been urged that the bill would "recapture" powers of Congress which should never have been delegated to executive bureaus. But if bureaucrats have exceeded their authority, or if Congress wishes to retrieve some powers it has given away, it would seem that the way to accomplish this is to take these powers back to Congress, not to hand over their use again to interpretation by a third branch of government which has some quantities of its own kind of red tape. In England the legislative branch which has conferred the power reviews the rules that are made in its exercise.

Judicial review is a wholesome safeguard against administrative abuses and arbitrary government. It cannot be a complete or ideal remedy, since that lies in a greater exercise of legislative wisdom and administrative fairness. Indeed, the policy of "regulating the regulators," to quote a slogan used for the bill, implies a piling up of cumbersomeness rather than a simplification of government. But if an abrupt check is needed in order to assure adequate consideration of individual rights before governmental boards and departments, the Logan-Walter bill will continue to loom importantly in campaign year discussions as its legislative course takes it to the forum of the Senate.

What's the Horse's Name?

Equestrian statues of George Washington can be found in public parks the world over. The General is represented on horseback more frequently than in any other way. Yet no one seems to know the horse's name.

The Trenton, N. J., Historical Society seeks to know what the General called the steed he bestrode as he cantered through Trenton on April 21, 1789, en route from Mount Vernon to New York for his first inauguration.

Legend says it was a white horse. Surely it must have had a name. Most horses have names. Doubtless, it was the General's favorite, for he was riding it to a proud occasion.

General Lee rode Traveller, Bucephalus carried Alexander, Don Quixote bestraddled bony old Rosinante. But all history knows about Washington's horse is that he had one, and that it probably was white.

Does the Trenton Society offer a prize?

"They Love Liberty"

One of the most interesting sidelights on the German thrust into Scandinavia is the official German conclusion about how to handle Norwegians. Reporting from Oslo, Edmund Stevens, our correspondent, quotes as follows from the circular of instructions issued to each German soldier:

> Be patient, for the Norwegians are slow thinkers. They love liberty and therefore hate being ordered about. One must talk to them gently and try to persuade them.

Even amid their tragedy the people of Norway must smile at this picture of themselves. The compliment is left-handed but sincere. And we may be grateful that our Norwegian friends are to be spoken to gently, even though we read in another dispatch that in Oslo already the effort to "persuade them" has resulted in the shooting of a hundred civilians, many of them chauffeurs who apparently refused to be "ordered about" by German invaders.

Cruelty of this type cannot continue. Individual Germans and Norwegians will iron out their differences and even fraternize as human beings. But the Nazi system—how can it refrain from ordering the national life of Norway about? That life is founded on liberty—freedom of speech and of the press, liberty to trade with other nations. Our dispatch from Joseph Harsch, describing what is happening to Denmark's economic and social life, is not reassuring. But all the Scandinavians really do "love liberty." Sooner or later they will have it.

Meanwhile their experience will not make good propaganda among other neighbors the Nazis are trying "to persuade."

Radio's New Frontiers

Twenty years after its inauguration in the United States, radio stands today at the threshold of its most momentous year since 1920. After desultory technical changes during the last decade, it suddenly jumps forward on three fronts—frequency modulation or staticless broadcasting, television, and quality home-recording.

Staticless radio, or "F. M.," giving amazingly quiet reception, wider tonal bands and doubling volume contrasts, will bring a new concept of what constitutes quality reception of music at home. Television, with many of its early wrinkles ironed out, will be giving definitely interesting programs on thousands of receivers in the New York area this fall, with extension of this service to other major cities before the winter season ends. More detail and bigger pictures have already been technically achieved and are about ready for the market.

Finally comes home recording, not to be confused with the noisy, nasal-sounding and premature metal disc system of five years ago. Today acetate, that modern product which does so many useful things, has produced records which cut beautifully, while the technical art has given light pickups which permit playing these acetate records hundreds of times without wear.

This home recording is not a novelty merely for the recording of Junior's voice or what a self-conscious guest tried to say at last week's party. Rather, with the high quality radio sets now available, the listener can take down any program he desires and reproduce it to his heart's content as many times as he wishes. With the better instruments the quality of tone from the records sounds as clear as the direct broadcast itself.

In fact, home recording is likely to take on the character of a hobby as has photography, with the listener "shooting" programs instead of pictures. The library of wonderful classical music that can be built up from the air at little cost and lots of fun in itself will challenge the interest of many music lovers.

The impact of these three brilliant and simultaneous advances at this time has a special significance. They overwhelmingly challenge and refute suggestions that there are no new frontiers and that only unemployment, war and hopelessness lie ahead. These fruits of inventive insight and patient research came when they were especially needed as bright symbols of the truth about man's unfoldment.

The CCC is feeding its husky young men at a cost of 13 cents a meal, Director McEntee's report reveals. What would Mr. McEntee do when a pound of steak never seems enough for Junior?

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For Permanent Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just attended a three-days international institute to discuss the terms of peace adjustments after war. Internationalists of wide reputation occupied the time discussing all sorts of possible adjustments in the interest of justice and security. I came away with little hope, because the one fundamental necessity for an established world order for permanent peace was largely ignored and that was the religious foundation. I am sure that without the one foundation already laid in the wisdom of the greatest of all humanitarians, the building of a superstructure of international government will be no more successful than the building of the League of Nations after the World War.

Once established, a Federal Union of the democracies should experience for the world what we in the United States of America have witnessed for America. We have seen the gradual spread from a Union of thirteen States to a Union of forty-eight States covering all the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

So this Union of democracies, once established, with a similar constitution and form of government would witness other democracies one by one responding to its invitation to come in and share its peace and economic prosperity, and one by one other peoples would proceed to make themselves eligible until we would have a world-wide civilization of brotherly men, which the Prince of Peace came to make possible.

Maplewood, N. J. — J. SPENCER VOORHEES

World Citizens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the outstanding facts in the present war is the absence of any real hatred between the people of the countries at war. In this war it is the systems that govern the respective countries which are being attacked by each side. During the last World War a great deal of hatred existed between the people themselves, national passions were inflamed and feelings were intense. Thus a great advance has taken place during the past twenty years in the reducing and obliterating of national hatreds.

The day of narrow nationalism is past. The idea of world citizenship is growing in the consciousness of mankind. Many people in Europe today are thinking about some form of federation after this war. The giving up of national egotism, selfishness and greed would promote the idea of federation and hasten the day of universal brotherhood.

Wars in the past have been largely brought about by narrow nationalism which is closely allied to ignorance of and prejudice against others. Narrow nationalism is the negation of true Christianity which teaches an all-embracing love for mankind. May I appeal through the columns of the Monitor to all readers of our great international paper to drop all thoughts of narrow nationalism, to work and pray for a better understanding amongst nations and to unite for the promotion of universal good as true citizens of the world.

Paris — A. VINCENT

"War Debts"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the article on "War Debts" in your recent issue, it is greatly to be regretted that those who continue to harp on this subject evidently do so in ignorance of the facts. . . .

It is worthy of mention that at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, 1793 to 1816, the British Government voluntarily relinquished all claims, close on £60,000,000 sterling, for financial aid to continental allies, notwithstanding the fact that Britain was beset with economic and financial difficulties of the gravest character at home.

Victoria, British Columbia — A. N. MOUAT

Hatch the Hatch Act!

Home on the Prairie

Western Dakota homesteaders were not given to pretentious dwellings. Most of us had but little money; others were interested only in completing fourteen months' required residence and once gaining title to their 160 acres of rich prairie would return East until time brought greater comforts to a primitive land.

Some lived in dark little hillside dugouts; some built sod houses, but the typical homestead shanty was constructed of lumber.

Ours might well have been cast from the same mold as countless others throughout the West. Its outside was covered with black tarpaper fastened to the walls with irregular "bat strips"—boards from packing cases, slats from crates. It had a "box-car" roof made by laying a narrow plank on edge across the center of the building, the flexible pine boards being bent over it and spiked to the walls on either side. Tarpaper made the low-arched roof storm tight.

Inside, the shanty was quite as plain as without. It was a single, low-ceilinged room, eight by fourteen feet in area. Absence of an inner wall revealed naked studding, covered only by blue building paper secured to the wall with round bright tins the size of a silver dollar.

For nearly two years we lived in the crowded little shanty and then, one day, Father came home with great news. A neighboring homesteader had "proved up" and was going back to Indiana. Father had bought his ten-by-twelve-shanty for $50 and one of the neighbors was coming that very afternoon to help move the building to our place.

Mother and I could scarcely wait until the new room was attached to our original house and a door cut between. What if its building-paper lining was faded and dingy from wood smoke and prairie dust? It would not long be so, for we were going to paper it, just as our Eastern home had been papered.

A wallpaper sample book was ordered at once from a Kansas City mail-order house and when it arrived we finally agreed on a cream-colored paper with gay little garlands of violets and daisies.

Mother cooked a huge kettle full of flour-and-water paste, and then we were at it; pasting the strips, trimming the margins, matching the pattern. A strip must be cut to fit over each studding and another strip fitted to the flat wall between. By noon the sidewalls were finished and we were beginning on the ceiling. Then came the border—and what a grand border it was—a parade of nine-inch-high silver baskets from which tumbled pansies and curling ferns!

* * *

When we had finished with the papering, Mother made curtains of white sugar sacks, bordering them in ruffles of pink-and-white-checked gingham, salvaged from one of her worn-out dresses. We hung our calendars and stacked embroidered sofa pillows on the one rocking chair and the packing-box "window seat" which had been padded with old quilts and upholstered in flowered cretonne. On the unpainted pine floor we spread braided rugs made from our old dresses and other garments, which had first been dyed in pretty shades of tan and brown.

Our beds were moved in from the other room and dressed in gay patchwork spreads, their seams featherstitched in bright yarn. White pillowslips, primly starched, added their note of fresh newness. Mother had made them during our first winter on the homestead, crocheting pink lace for their open ends, but although she had sunbleached them on the grass, one must always remember to put them on the bed right side up, for the "wrong" side of each still stubbornly bore an unmistakable sheaf of wheat and red scroll lettering, "Ocean Foam Flour."

* * *

From scrap lumber Father built a three-cornered "what-not" so that we might again display the little keepsakes we had long treasured but which had been packed away since our arrival on the homestead. As I unwrapped the pieces and arranged them on the doily-covered shelves, it was like greeting old friends after long absence. There was the conch shell from Atlantic City which carried the roar of the ocean to one's ear; a glass paperweight from the Chicago World's Fair; a sample of gold ore Uncle Jim had brought from Alaska; a daguerreotype of Grandma and Grandpa on their wedding day. On the top-most shelf we set a vase of yellow tissue-paper roses and chrysanthemums which we had made from directions in the Dakota Farmer.

By midsummer, wild cucumber vines and morning glories would spread their cool fragrant shade over the south window and before another year's end we would transplant woodbine and wild grapes.

Since the first joist was laid this had meant home to us but now it had taken on an even greater meaning—at last it really looked like a home! These improvements indicated stability and to all the world cried out, like a banner on high: "These people are different: they have come to stay!"

N. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth Issues a Challenge

By Frank L. Perrin

There is no mistaking the decision which has been reached, or is being considered, by the youth of America. Upon the youth of today there has been placed, to be borne tomorrow and in the years before them, a tremendous, indeed a staggering burden of debt. To these same young men and young women will be referred, tomorrow or on some tomorrow soon to come, the decision as to their country's attitude in repelling the threatened invasions by ulterior forces and the protagonists of what Americans regard as destructive economic theories. Youth is aware of this, and is alert and watchful.

Whatever else may be indicated by preferential primary elections or ballots in cross-section surveys prior to the conventions in June and July, it has been made quite plain that the "first voters," and youth as a whole, must be considered when the decisive choice is made, either in Philadelphia or in Chicago. Never before, since post-bellum days, has right decision been as important to the youth of the country as it is at this moment.

Known responsibilities and obligations already incurred may be regarded, even by those not expert in matters of finance, as threatening repudiation, or worse. It will not satisfy or greatly reassure the young businessman, the young farmer, the young college student, or his sister, wife or sweetheart, to tell them that we, as a people, can safely continue to add billions of dollars to our public debt. None of these can be persuaded, it now seems, to believe that the need is for more bureaus and more governing commissions, for more regulatory laws, or for more unhindered interference with production by the provocative agents of strife-ridden rival labor unions.

Nothing has been more clearly indicated in the results of the preferential primaries already held than the awareness of independent voters, and particularly the young voters, to the importance of the vital issues of peace, prosperity, and eventual national solvency. It is because of this that former arbitrary party lines are being more and more ignored. The feet and voices of marching millions are joining, or will join, the trek which leads to the right man for the job rather than to some traditional party leader or discredited political prophet.

A few evenings ago I sat, with many other inconspicuous guests, in a great hall in which, in plain view, were the distinguished leaders of the two principal political parties in the United States. It was possible, unobtrusively, to make a more or less convincing estimate of some of these men nearest my point of vantage, and to study their reactions to the thrusts and the occasional compliments of the entertainers. It may be impolite to particularize, but near were the places assigned, for instance, to Senator Arthur Vandenberg, a Presidential aspirant, Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican pre-convention platform committee and author of the enlightening report already issued; Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, a bidder for the mantle of New Deal authority if it falls from Mr. Roosevelt's shoulders; Governor Stassen of Minnesota, who will be the keynote speaker in the Philadelphia convention; Representative Joseph Martin, who will be chairman of the Convention; John Hamilton, for four years chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Chairman Farley of New York and Washington, and in the near distance, the President.

It was an interesting array, as will be readily understood. Perhaps nowhere else, in this country or in any other, could there be found, in one vast room, so distinguished a representative gathering of the elect and the hopeful. Apart from these, of course, were the distinguished and less distinguished members of the Supreme Court, as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

I wondered, as we all sat there listening to what was going on about us, if the discerning spokesmen of both parties heard the unspeaking voices all about us which, to the alert and understanding ear, may have sounded a temperate, polite, but none the less challenging warning that youth will not be sold down the river on the auction block of political or partisan expediency. That challenge, that warning, needs no eloquent interpreter. It is written plainly upon the wall. No star-chamber decision can coerce or direct the decision of the young American vote in November next.

The Wide Horizon

Let's Keep Our Heads

By Donald K. Campbell

In the American Library Association Bulletin

On a late afternoon in April I walked the historic road that leads from the town of Concord to the Minute Man of Concord Bridge . . . musing of that other April day, now a century and a half old, when red uniforms and black-browed muskets from another land and another time swung along that same road.

And as I turned the corner toward the bridge and came to the stern monument that stands across the path, I looked beyond, across the stream, to the slope down which the homespun soldiers of a new nation stormed on that spring morning. I saw that it was an eastern slope and they had driven on into the sunrise. And as I stood reading the terse description of that historic morning, I got to thinking of words—prosaic, unemotional things by themselves, yet potentially so powerful—and I thought of all the significantly placed words that stemmed out from that April day, 1775: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, "our fathers brought forth in this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," and Emerson's lines:

> By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
> Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
> Here once the embattled farmers stood,
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

And I thought, from that same morning, through and because of it, a great new nation came into being, built upon the premise that men's minds must have freedom to put their thoughts into words, their words into pages, and their pages into books—all the great and small books that are honestly written, through whose pages flows the history of mankind. For it is books that tie the centuries together. We know much of pre-ancient history because an old gentleman named Herodotus went about the world of his time, taking notes. It is a question if we have yet improved upon Plato's advice on good government (that good advice is already 2,300 years old). Without realizing it, in everyday conversation we quote Martial's cynical phrases and Horace's witty lines. It is books that speed man's accomplishments from mind to mind down through the years to you and to me.

* * *

Books . . . are important leavens that keep vigorous the minds of a people, stir their thinking powers, clear away tenseness, and initiate the sparks of genius and high imagination that strike often from minds stirred by compelling books.

We need go no further than this same Concord for examples. It is safe to say that no people outside the Orient have been left untouched by the influence of Emerson's mind as projected through his essays. Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women" still remains the American children's favorite, against all the thousands of juveniles written since. Thoreau was a great naturalist, a master of writing style, and a social pioneer, one of whose essays moved Gandhi to his drive to improve living conditions for India's millions. There are spiritual dividends. I could tell you also of material dividends that have come from books and libraries. In fact, I think I will.

A boy named Thomas Edison sold magazines on passenger trains that rolled in and out of Detroit in 1850. On his time off, when he wasn't experimenting, he read all the books on mechanics he could find. Years later he said that much of the impetus of his inventions was owed to the books he could not afford to buy but found free in the Detroit Public Library.

Some forty years ago a tall, rather quiet young man spent his evenings poring over engineering books from the shelves of this same Detroit library. A few years later a new kind of vehicle appeared on the city streets. It was the Model T Ford. Today hundreds of thousands of its modern edition speed with streamlined grace over the nation's highways. The tall young man was Henry Ford.

* * *

Two other alert youths ran a sewing machine repair shop in Dayton, Ohio. The neighbors probably said they wouldn't amount to anything. They read too much. Yet all this time they were studying—experimenting—and reading, from the Dayton Public Library, the expensive technical books they could not themselves afford. On December 17, 1903, their heavier-than-air flying machine lifted successfully from a beach in the Carolinas, the first in history. Its builders and pilots were Orville and Wilbur Wright.

There was another boy, a little fellow with thin face and fine eyes, who lived in the seaport town of Salem, Mass., 160 years ago. His native ability in mathematics caught the attention of influential townsmen who provided him with the freedom of their privately supported Philosophical Library, Salem's learned library of that day. Because it was rich beyond its time in science and mathematics, this lad, who otherwise would never have seen such books, sharpened his brilliant mind on their challenging contents. They became his faculty and his graduate school. The boy was Nathaniel Bowditch. The first edition of his "Navigator" appeared in 1801. Today Bowditch's "Navigator" is still the official handbook of the United States Navy. His clarifying of the laws of precise navigation probably contributed more to sea commerce than any other single maritime achievement since Columbus took the long chance and opened a new continent. And this accomplishment reaches back to the shelves of Salem's ancient library and the brilliant mind of a boy.

Mirror of World Opinion

Free Speech and Coercion

The National Labor Relations Board has repeatedly accused the Ford Motor Company of an unfair labor practice in distributing to its employees a pamphlet containing Mr. Henry Ford's opinions of labor unions. To its order in a specific instance that the company desist from such distribution the latter has replied: in litigation before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, "that if this be the case the First Amendment has no meaning to the employer." This amendment, we need hardly remind our readers, is the first article in the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing the freedom of speech.

It is unnecessary to rehearse the many instances in which the Labor Board has held that an employer may not criticize labor unions in general or in particular. It has vaulted completely over the First Amendment in contending that such criticism contravenes the Wagner Act.

One imagines the courts will find that the First Amendment qualifies the loose provisions of the Wagner Act and that the employer has a right to say what he thinks about labor unions providing he does not implement his opinion with coercion.—*New York Herald Tribune.*